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AUSTRALIA WANTS JAPAN PEACE TREATY THIS YEAR

Constable Killed

Police Car Blown Up
Near Haifa

Jerusalem, May 16.
A British CID constable was killed and three other passengers of a police car were injured today when a mine exploded near Haifa and the vehicle ran out of control, smashed into a house and burned.

A Jewish police inspector and a British constable were slightly injured and the fourth passenger, another British constable, was seriously hurt.

An official statement said the mine was exploded prematurely by electrical contact 80 yards from the mine.

—United Press.

IN JERUSALEM TODAY

Jerusalem, May 16.
If you are late getting up in Jerusalem and happen to be still by your bedroom window in the mid-morning, you are as likely as not to see and hear something like this, writes the correspondent here of the New York Times, today:

First there is a light explosion, then scattered shots, followed by the moan of the anti-terrorist sirens. First one, then two, three and up to half a dozen unarmoured cars round the corner and down the hill to the wall of the Moslem cemetery in the middle of the city.

British soldiers and police vault the wall. Others run across the stony, uneven ground from the other side. Chattering boys dance around the roof of the school across the road, watching the chase.

There is the dull thud of another explosion—this heavier one—and a puff of smoke arises above the Holy City's stone towers.

Soon, police and troops, driving three men out of the cemetery at gun-point, can be seen. The men are ushered into a police van. Within 25 minutes the sirens have sounded the all clear.

As for the heavier explosion, in the instance here related it was only blinding—Routier.

Opposes "Piecemeal" Settlement

Canberra, May 17.
The Australian Government is pressing for a conference of major Pacific powers to write or plan the Japanese peace treaty and halt what is considered here as "a trend toward a piecemeal settlement."

Commitments of high-ranking British and American representatives at other international conferences may prevent the Australian suggested conference from being held as soon as Australia desires.

But this British dominion is likely to urge strongly that the nations meet this year to settle Japan's future.

Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt has indicated that Australia regards decisions already taken, such as reparations and the disposal of mandates, as signifying a piecemeal approach to the major problems, which he considers should be determined at the peace settlement.

TWO ALTERNATIVES
The settlement, as seen here, could either be a final treaty providing for a progressive withdrawal of Allied control, or an interim arrangement in which a major policy was decided, but a fixed period named before Japan would be permitted to regain full international status.

A special preparatory committee of experts established by Dr Evatt is already at work on details of the Japanese peace pact aims to be pursued by Australia.

Because of the part played by Australian troops and people in the Pacific war the Commonwealth Government expects to exert an important influence in the shaping of the treaty. Two broad objectives are the basis of the Australian policy in relation to Japan.

1—Demilitarisation, including continued disarmament of Japan, with military and civil supervision by an Allied control authority for a number of years.
2—Democratisation through education, development of trade unions, and a democratic political system based on the conception that the

12 Die In Shipwreck

Libson, May 16.
Twelve crewmen of the Portuguese merchantman "Portugale" perished when the vessel sank shortly after a violent storm struck in the Atlantic early Wednesday.

A Portuguese consul at Seville, Spain, reported by telephone tonight that three rescued crewmen had reached there safely.

One lifeboat with ten crewmen and all were drowned. Another lifeboat with five crewmen, but one died from cold and exposure and another became temporarily insane and disappeared after leaping into the ocean, the survivors reported.—United Press.

"NO SIMPLE REMEDY"

Morrison Reviews
Britain's Position

London, May 16.

Mr Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, told the press today that the "ugly facts" of Britain's economic situation showed there was "no simple remedy."

It was Mr Morrison's first press conference since his recent illness.

Showing a notable lack of his former robustness, the Council President had difficulty in mounting the conference platform. He said that since his return to office he had found "everything in a state of flux... which is annoying in some ways although it is hopeful, inasmuch as it leaves all the doors open—doors leading to a better world as well as those leading to the slippery slopes of inflation and economic disaster."

Mr Morrison said hope was seen in up-to-date statistics, which demonstrated the "remarkable resilience in British industry which still had not felt the full effects of the fuel crisis and the record bad winter."

He then reviewed the fuel industry, which was the crux of the entire industrial crisis, and concluded: "In our enthusiasm we got involved in more commitments than our fuel reserves would support and some of our offensives collapsed for that reason... now we must regroup our forces to regain the initiative, and fully support commitments at home and abroad."

Mr Morrison said the government had concluded that there was no alternative to nationalisation of fuel and power, and the iron and steel industries, although "nationalisation was not and cannot be an end in itself—the second phase must be complete revision of the conditions in which these industries operate."

OUTLOOK ANXIOUS

Mr Morrison said the steel industry outlook was still "anxious" and had not yet felt the full effects of the fuel crisis which had similarly affected automobile and building material production, both of which were heavy fuel-users and "there are not enough economic producers in commission to keep these industries fully supplied without great waste of fuel."

Asked when Government proposed nationalising gas and the iron and steel industries, Mr Morrison replied: "I cannot anticipate the King's speech but they are certainly both on the list."

Regarding the textile industry, he pointed out that, despite improvement, output was still little more than 50 per cent of ten years ago and "until we get lots more people into textiles, we must resign ourselves to clothes rationing indefinitely."—United Press.

A THRILL FOR NEW YORK

New York, May 16.

The deadliest air striking force ever assembled in the United States gave 8,000,000 New Yorkers a look at enough potential bombing might to reduce this city of stone and steel to a bent and crumbling wasteland.

In a precision reenactment of raids which blasted Japan out of the war, the Army Air Force's Strategic Air Command sent approximately 125 Superfortresses streaking at 210 miles per hour.

Approaching New York from their rendezvous point at Cape May, N.J., the air armada was just sighted over the skyscrapers of the financial district.

As millions gathered in the streets to watch the rehearsal, clouds formed at 10,000 feet and a haze gathered over the city but visibility was held at 10 miles and the 12-plane squadron were easily visible as they roared over at three-minute intervals.—United Press.

New Translation Of Bible Mooted

Edinburgh, May 16.

A new translation of the Bible in contemporary English which would avoid all "archaic words and forms" of expression with the second personal pronoun singular employed only for prayer, has been proposed by a special committee of the Church of Scotland.

The plan is not confined to the Church of Scotland as conferences on it have taken place with the Church of England and Methodist, Baptists and Congregational churches.

It is suggested that the advice of literary men should be sought for translation, that the text be printed in modern form, and that modern punctuation marks, including quotation marks, be used.—Routier.

Grain For Starving Germans

Herford, May 16.

Just over 12,000 tons of grain enough to last for about four days—arrived at German North Sea ports between May 9 and 15 for distribution to the starving cities of the Ruhr, German sources reported tonight.

A British official in Berlin, it was reported, had stated that up to 18,000 tons of grain for distribution to all parts of the zone were due to arrive from the United States in the next two days from ships already signalled as being on the way.—Routier.

CRICKET AND TENNIS RESULTS

S. Africans Have Best Of Draw

London, May 16.

Hampshire and South Africa drew their cricket match here today, although the tourists having totalled 315 to gain a first innings lead of 15, could claim an advantage, more particularly as they got rid of seven batsmen for 79 runs when Hampshire batted a second time.

The South African batting was featured by a brilliant bowling spell from Herman, the county's medium-fast bowler, who claimed three wickets with four successive balls, Tuckett spoiling the hat-trick by scoring two off the third delivery.

Scores were: Hampshire 300 for six declared and 70 for seven (Rowan four for 31, Pimlott two for 23, Rayn one for 11). South Africans 315 (Herman four for 40).

Results of other first-class games today were:

At Cambridge: Cambridge University drew with Yorkshire, Yorkshire 240 and 180 for two (Hutton 120 not out). Cambridge University 402.

At Oxford: Oxford University drew with Lancashire, Oxford 225 and 290 for eight (Donnelly 165 not out). Lancashire 312 for eight declared.

At Taunton: Warwickshire beat Somerset by 108 runs. Warwickshire 200 and 159 for eight declared. Somerset 158 and 161 (Lee 77, Hollies five for 60).

At Nottingham: Nottingham drew with Worcestershire, Nottingham 242 and 214 for four declared (Harris 71, Hardstaff 78). Worcestershire 207 for no wicket.

At Hove: Sussex beat Surrey by 70 runs. Sussex 302 and 263 for five declared (John Langridge 67, James Langridge 67). Surrey 298 and 180 (Ed Sedes 72, E.B.T. Holmes 69 in 60 minutes). Comfort four for 60, with a spell of three wickets for two runs.—Routier.

Davis Cup Ties

London, May 16.

Today was doubles day in the second round tennis matches for the Davis Cup, and while continuation of the match between India and France in Paris was arranged for tomorrow, today, other countries fought it out.

Yugo-Slavia reached the third round of the competition when Metc and Pallada beat Kemp and Egan, of Eire 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, following two singles successes yesterday, so that the remaining singles cannot affect the issue. The superiority of the Yugo-Slavs was obvious throughout and the Irishmen never looked like extending them.

South Africa, however, must go into the third day for a decision owing to the surprise win of Hans van Swol and Yon Rinkel (The Netherlands) 6-3, 6-1, 6-0 against Eustace Fannin and Eric Sturges. It was not the defeat so much as the ease with which it was gained, but the Netherlands combination played magnificently, never giving the South Africans a chance to exploit their own game.

Great Britain gained a lead from Poland in Warsaw when D. Guter and G. L. Palsch won the doubles against Josef Hebda and W. Skonecki 6-2, 6-4, 6-3. Each country won a singles yesterday.

In contrast to these doubles, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland began their tie in Prague, where each won a singles, Jaroslav Drobny (Czechoslovakia) beating H. Huonder 6-1, 6-1, 6-1, while Splizer, of Switzerland, won against V. Cernik 6-2, 4-6, 6-6, 7-5, 6-1. Drobny took only 40 minutes to win his singles.—Routier.

EDITORIAL

Welfare Development

A subject on which the colony could cheerfully bear a statement without feeling it was being unduly burdened with confidences is the colonial development scheme. First a year ago when Whitehall disclosed that £1,000,000 had been allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for community welfare projects in Hongkong. Several months ago a committee was set up to receive suggestions and make recommendations. Nothing has been heard from this body and a declaration on its activities is now overdue. One basic principle of the Colonial Welfare and Development fund is that grants shall be made only for projects serving public interests, and that the people shall have a voice in deciding what those projects shall be. The appeal so far made for public views has been limited, and few, if anybody, outside of the special committee, are aware of what has been mooted. Public parks, libraries, concert hall, art gallery and other such worthy and sorely needed public facilities

leap to the mind as eminently qualifying under the Imperial Government's scheme; but one important point is finance. Hongkong cannot expect to receive much more than the original allocation of £1,000,000 from Imperial Government funds, and the colony will be expected to bear the major burden of paying for whatever development schemes are approved. On this and other aspects of the Hongkong scheme a full report is likely to leave the impression that welfare development plans here have been shelved pending the establishment of a municipal council. If such were the case it would give rise to public resentment. It is a subject upon which Sir Mark Young might have touched in his farwell broadcast, but didn't. That, however, is no reason why a full statement on progress to date should not immediately be made known. In other parts of the world income tax and welfare development are complementary one to the other. Why should not this be so in Hongkong?

BRITAIN IS STILL A GREAT POWER

Bevin's Emphatic Declaration

London, May 17.
Mr Ernest Bevin served notice on Friday that Britain still regards herself as a great power and has no intention of withdrawing from the strategic Middle East.

In a speech to the House of Commons at the close of a two-day debate on foreign affairs, the Foreign Secretary said: "There has been no change," and in spite of all that he had said, "we have the goodwill of the independent countries with which we are associated."

His Majesty's government must maintain a continual interest in that area if only because our economic and financial interests in the Middle East are of vast importance to us and to other countries as well.

"I wish to say," Mr Bevin declared, "that His Majesty's government does not accept the view that we have ceased to be a great power, or the contention that we have ceased to play that role."

VITAL INFLUENCE
"We regard ourselves as one of the powers most vital to the peace of the world and we still have our historic part to play," Bevin spoke frankly of the economic value of the Middle East to the people of Great Britain.

"The British interest in the Middle East," he declared, "contributes substantially, not only to the prosperity of the people there but also to the wage packets of workers in this country."

Mr Bevin declared that Britain would make "no attempt to appease the Egyptian government at the expense of the Sudanese."

In a brief reference to the deadlocked negotiations for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian demands for unity of the Nile valley under the Egyptian crown, Mr Bevin said: "I have never offered a peace settlement but I have never attempted to buy it. We cannot go further than we have."

BIG FOUR POLITICS
In the sphere of the Big Four politics, Mr Bevin refused to minimise the difficulty of agreement on international affairs but held out the hope of a possible last minute settlement.

"At the moment," he announced, "I am neither optimistic, nor pessimistic, I do not minimise the difficulties but I have been a good many years engaged in difficult negotiations of all kinds and I never give up until the final break comes."

Without mentioning Russia by name he said that differences between the Soviets and the Western powers may be settled, adding, "but if I have to come to you eventually and say that cannot be done, then

In the light of that government will have to review the whole of their policy."

Predicting that "1948 is going to be another very difficult year for the world" the Foreign Secretary said he was hoping for an early peace treaty with Japan.—Associated Press.

Derby Call-Over

London, May 16.

The call-over on the Derby tonight was: 11-1 to 3-Tudor Minstrel—taken and offered, 5 to 1 Blue Train offered, 11 to 2 taken, 100 to 7 Sayajino offered, 20 to 1 Migoli offered, 22 to 1 taken, 33 to 1 Stockade taken and offered, 33 to 1 Tile Street offered, 40 to 1 Tudor Minstrel offered, 40 to 1 taken, 33 to 1 Saravan. 40 to 1 Parisian. 4 to 1 Combat, all offered, 50 to 1 Merry Quip offered, 60 to 1 taken, 60 to 1 Grand Weather, both offered.

Special place betting 2 to 1 on Tudor Minstrel, 11 to 2 against Blue Train, 11 to 4 against Sayajino, 4 to 1 against Migoli and 15 to 2 against Stockade.

Blue Train, owned by the King, was backed to win £5,000 at 11 to 1 before closing at 5 to 1. Tudor Minstrel was backed to win £7,000 and the odds on the two colts coupled are now almost 6 to 4.—Routier.

NEGRO STUDENT RUNS AMOK

Washington, May 16.

A Negro law student, who flunked his bar examination, killed two persons and wounded the third before he was shot and captured by the police.

Dan Williams started his shooting rampage in the office of the third floor of the municipal court building and continued on a busy street as he fled from the pursuers.

Those dead are Ray Davenport, a clerk in the office of George Dalszell and Private Hubert W. Bates, a Washington policeman.—United Press.

Walker Cup: Teams All Square At End Of First Day's Play

St Andrew's, May 16.

Great Britain and the United States each won two of the four foursomes constituting the first day's play in the Walker Cup amateur golf international here today, and so start out on the eight singles matches tomorrow on level terms.

Huge crowds of people watched all the matches today, when glorious weather conditions favoured play. This is the eleventh contest in the

history of the encounter, and Britain won the Cup when last competed for in 1936.

Results today were:
J. B. Carr and Cecil Ewing (Britain) lost to S. Bishop and S. Regol (United States) by 3 and 2.
L.G. Crawley and P. B. Lucas (Britain) beat M. Ward and S. L. Quick (United States) by 6 and 4.

A. T. Kyle and J. C. Wilson (Britain) lost to F. Kammer and W. P. Turness (United States) by 5 and 4.
J. J. White and C. Stowe (Britain)

beat R. D. Chapman and Frank Stranahan (United States) by 4 and 3.

For tomorrow's singles, Britain have dropped Kyle and brought in G. H. Micklen, the English champion, otherwise the same players will contest the singles as took part in the foursomes, the order of play being (British names first):

Crawley v. Ward; Carr v. Bishop; Turness v. Regol; Ewing v. Wilson; Lucas v. Chapman; Stowe v. Stranahan; White v. Kammer; Wilson v. Quick.—Routier.

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BOB HOPE
Joan Caulfield
Monsieur Beaucaire

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Hollywood Wakes Up To Find A Star Shortage

by PATRICIA CLARY

HOLLYWOOD.—Of all the war-caused shortages, the oddest is a shortage of movie stars. There's a shortage of stars because big-name players have broken away to form their own producing units. And they have chosen to do that because they can make deals for the profits of the pictures that will save them thousands of dollars in high income taxes.

Like all other shortages, this one means a break for new and untried brands. For the first time expensive "A" pictures are going before the cameras with "unknowns" in the roles originally intended for Cary Grant, Humphrey Bogart and James Mason. Producer Preston Sturges cites as a perfect example of the star shortage the picture "Vendetta," which comes on the heels of such ambitious starless pictures as "The Jolson Story" and "The Green Years."

"I couldn't get Grant, Bogart or Mason," Sturges said, "so I gave the starring role to an unknown, name of George." Sturges started to produce the picture, then resigned after a disagreement with co-producer Howard Hughes.

Other members of the cast, Faith Domergue, Hillary Brooke, J. Carroll Naish and Nigel Bruce, also fall into the non-star class. Sturges doesn't think, however, that is an insurmountable obstacle.

"The reason a star is so desirable," he explained, "lies in fact that his name automatically carries with it a vast amount of publicity and advertising, which attach themselves to the picture he plays in."

SWEET PICTURES

"The problem is to obtain a substitute for this advertising and publicity. The answer is a telephone wire, one between Mrs Jones' house and Mrs Smith's, over which Mrs Jones says: 'I saw a swell picture last night. "Vendetta." You must see it.'"

A "swell" picture, he said, was the only alternative to stars. With stars, a producer can make a so-so picture and still do business, but without them, the picture has to stand by itself. That means an extra dividend for movie-goers, and it sometimes means an extra dividend for movie-makers too.

"The unknowns," Sturges explained, "don't stay unknown. They become stars."

Annoyance To Players

Hollywood film players are becoming increasingly annoyed by telephone calls from strangers who have secured their numbers via the "black market."

A certain well-known male star, one of the many victims, hired a private detective to find out about the business, and discovered that his number was being peddled by a bobby-soxer at 15 cents.

"Answering the phone at all hours of the night is bad enough," he complained. "But that bargain rate—15 cents! That really hits me!"

Shortage of telephones has made it impossible for players to have their numbers changed every three to six months as they did before the war.

FLUMMOXED!

Viveca Lindfors, Warner Bros' new Swedish star, is having some difficulty with her English. Recently she hurried in from a dancing lesson to tell her dictation teacher, Prof. Daniel Van Driegen, "Ooh, my foots are tired!" "Feet," corrected the professor. "My feets are tired," said Miss Lindfors. "Feet," corrected the professor. "Each foot is tired," retorted Miss Lindfors, triumphantly.

HE'S GOT SOME HOPE!



BOB HOPE gets into more tight squeezes as "Monsieur Beaucaire," in the comedy film adaptation of the novel by Booth Tarkington now showing at the King's Theatre. Here he is with Joseph Schildkraut and a court lackey in the process of being dandified.

SHE TREASURES BOTH EDITIONS

Brown-eyed, brown-haired Jennifer Jones treasures not one, but two copies of Franz Werfel's best-seller, "The Song of Bernadette." And each of the copies of the same book holds an extra-special significance for the former Tulsa, Oklahoma, Little Theatre actress.

As everyone must know by now, Jennifer was chosen from among thousands of applicants to play the role of "Bernadette" in the film, now showing at the Queen's Theatre.

The first copy of the book is the one she received as a subscriber to

the Book-of-the-Month Club. At the time, David O. Selznick, sensing her possibilities, had put her under contract, but not even a small screen role had yet come her way.

Her next copy of the book came to her months later—after she had gone through countless gruelling tests, and after the months of preparation before the film actually went before the cameras, with Jennifer, herself, heading the impressive cast.

At 9 a.m., just before she played her first scene, she received a special delivery package on the set. Inside was a copy of "The Song of Bernadette." On the flyleaf was written: "To Jennifer Jones, with sincere wishes for your Bernadette—Franz Werfel."

That, somehow, made it really official.

The film won five Academy Awards in 1943—1, for the best performance by an actress (Jennifer Jones); 2, for the best achievements in art direction (James Basevi and William Darling); 3, for the best achievements in cinematography (Arthur Miller); 4, for the best musical score of a dramatic or comedy picture (Alfred Newman); 5, for interior decoration (Thomas Little).

EFFECTIVE CAMERA

Unusual photographic effects have been obtained by cinematographer Harry Butler and producer-director Orson Welles by the relatively simple expedient of placing a hinged mirror alongside the lens of a movie camera. The device enables Butler literally to shoot around a corner.

The mirror is hung on the left side of the camera in such a way that it can be swung across the lens. The reflected image of Rita Hayworth thus is photographed as she approaches the camera from the right. The mirror is slowly swung away from the lens, disclosing Welles standing directly in front of the camera, and Miss Hayworth then walks into the picture.

This is one of the special effects devised for the film "The Lady From Shanghai."

SALOME, WHERE SHE FOUGHT



YVONNE de CARLO and Rod Cameron in a realistic love battle in "The Lady Objects," lusty drama of the pioneer West, now showing at the Alhambra and Central Theatres.

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THE SONG OF BERNADETTE

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Original Screenplay Written and Produced by Michael Finner and Ernest Fajen
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Directed by WILLIAM KROHNIT Screen Play by John L. and Philip H. Good • A Warner Bros. Production
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ARTICLE TO ARGUE ABOUT

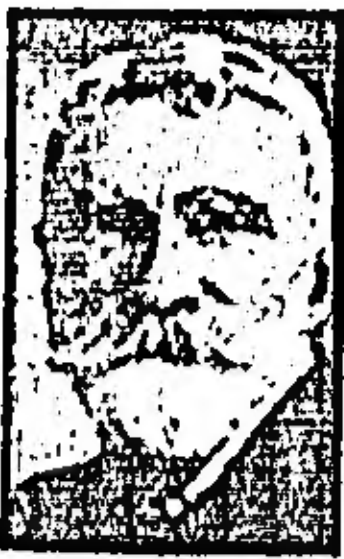
3 REASONS WHY HUSBANDS ARE SLAVES

I WAS brought up in the old-fashioned surroundings where it was considered that the husband was the head of the house and that his wife was his faithful and obedient servant.

Before long, however, I discovered that this was only a superficial view of the English home, and that while the father of the family could go out to his club and pompously boast of being a wife tamer, and while in many a cottage in the village a woman would have black eyes or bruised legs night after night, yet none the less she, too, in the morning would go out and tell her friends how proud she was of the virility of her

by Dr. Josiah Oldfield

Dr. Oldfield—physician, lawyer, theologian, fruitarian, expert on dietetics and philosophy—keeps his age secret, but admits that "10 years ago the newspapers said I was over 50."



her husband and of his great overpowering strength and courage.

What I eventually discovered was that, whatever might appear on the surface, in reality the woman was always head of the house. It was her will and her wish and her method of administration and her management which gave the home its character.

WHEN I tried to solve the problem of Purdah in India I found that the Anglo-Indian women spoke with pity of the poor Indian wives who lived "behind the curtain". I found, however, that that was entirely wrong. The people who rule India to-day are not the men, but the women. It is the women who carry on the traditions of the past and who break in their husbands, so that the old habits and thoughts continue through the wife to the next generation.

A wise woman lets her husband think that he is the master. A man is easily deluded, so long as he has good coffee for breakfast, a comfortable bed at night, and his little creature comforts provided for.

A man is a very adaptable animal. A woman is a very subtle colleague. A woman has three great assets which will sooner or later secure for her the dominance of the home.

1—A man can never "out-nag" a woman. The one, therefore, who has the last word—even if it is on the point of dropping off to sleep—is the one who wins the battle.

2—The home is the woman's home; she is at home there always, and the man has to go in, as it were, from the outside, so that the one who is in the home already is in the stronger position.

3—The story of Samson and Delilah is true through all history. The great brawny man, who could twist the neck of his fragile wife with one turn of his fist, is bent round her little finger under the effect of the cosmic law of sex.

The moment she is married the woman is in the superior position, and sooner or later she will rise to her opportunity.

Happy is the man who lets his wife have her own way in the home, but who retains his individual voice of arrogance and superiority among the small fry in his club.

THE PARKERS



by HODGES

This 'tomania isn't catching

LET us this week spend a few moments looking into the question of ballet, for there is, as you know, a boom in ballet just now.

More people are going to see it than ever before.

If you live in London you have the choice of four companies and in the provinces there are at least three more. Between them they get an audience of 10,000 every night, or 60,000 a week.

That's quite a lot of people. It's a pretty good football match that draws 60,000.

Some people go to the ballet three or four times a week. They are called balletomanes and they have a language and literature of their own. In pre-revolutionary Russia balletomania was an occupational disease among high-ranking generals.

A group of them clubbed together once to buy a ballerina's slippers, which they cooked and ate at a banquet. Another general had the complaint so badly that he refused to eat off any plate that didn't have a ballet dancer painted on it.

You don't think anything like that could happen in the "west"? Well, go round to the stage door of the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden after a ballet and look at the British bobby-sox girls waiting for autographs.

Autograph pests

THEATRE people say they're a worse pest than the stage-door Johnny of the 'nineties. The same girl will demand the same dancer's autograph six nights a week and twice on Saturdays.

What do they do with all these signatures? They sell them. I don't know the current market price of Robert Helpmann's autograph, but in the right market it would fetch more than a Bernard Shaw.

Then there was the girl in the queue outside the Adelphi box office. She was waiting to get tickets for the International Ballet, and as she looked intelligent I spoke to her and asked why she went to ballet.

"Why do I go?" she said. "Oh, I couldn't live without ballet."

How long has that been going on? Well, the ballet began in England really began in 1933, when a Russian ballet went to the old Alhambra for a three weeks' season in July, and stayed until November.

Before that time ballet had been considered rather highbrow.

Fashionable

ONE of the principal dancers at the Alhambra ballet was a girl of 15 called Irina Baranova. She reminded every mother in the audience of her own daughter.

If Baranova could be an international star at 15 why not the daughter? So the boom spread from the box office to the dancing school. Today 10,000 British children take the annual examinations in ballet dancing set by the Royal Academy of Dancing. Many of them are only five years old when they start.

BERNARD WICKSTEED

has Fun Finding Out about Ballet

For some reason a higher proportion come from the Midlands than from anywhere else in Britain. There seems to be a tradition of dancing there, just as there is of singing in Wales.

At the age of nine children can begin taking special examinations designed for those who think they are going to be professional ballet dancers. An average of 1,000 children a year have this delusion—at least their mothers have.

That's one of the odd things about balletomania. Observers have noted that although all of them appear to have mothers, there's no evidence that any of them have fathers.

Not more than a few dozen of these would-be professionals have the faintest chance of ever getting a job in ballet. The rest get married, take up teaching, or go on the stage. Many fall out because they grow too big. Ballet dancers must be below average size or they will look huge on the stage. Five-foot six is the limit.

Expenses

WHAT happens to the few who make the grade? They get paid very much less than dancers in musical comedy or the films. But they do have certain other advantages, for they work all the year round and have no agent's fees to pay.

One of the world's most famous research centres, the British Museum Reading Room has been opened again.

55 MILES OF BOOKS

BY EGON LARSEN

who has travelled all over Europe for the "New York Times" and worked in Prague as a journalist before settling down in England in 1938. He writes scripts for the British Broadcasting Corporation and for documentary films.

you may be sure that the most valuable publications of the world's literature and all important reference books are available.

The gaps which you may discover are probably those for which the Luftwaffe is responsible. During the "blitz" numbers of German explosive and incendiary bombs fell on and around the British Museum. A large number of volumes were destroyed, and the historical Reading Room damaged. So the "habitués" had to move out, into the smaller, but more modern hall of the North Library. Only now the big Reading Room has been repaired and reopened.

The most precious possessions, however, had been taken to safe hide-outs at the beginning of the war, among them the famous collection of manuscripts—250,000 worth of them. They include such gems as the "Codex Sinaiticus", 1,500 rare editions of Thomas a Kempis's "De Imitatione Christi", the first books printed for the Paris Sorbonne in 1470, an English psalter of the 12th century, the charters of the Saxon Kings (written in gold letters), early MS. copies of the Iliad and Odyssey, a papyrus MS. of Aristotle's "On the Constitution of Athens", more than 2,700 other Greek and Latin papyrus MSS., and, last but not least, the oldest document of the Library: a letter tablet of Egypt's King Amenhotep III, written in 1400 B.C.

In spite of these ancient treasures the Library is relatively modern. On January 16, 1769, the first Reading Room of the Museum (which had its nucleus in a private collection of exhibits purchased for Britain in 1753) was opened. The Library consisted mainly of the collections of two men who had both been, at different times and for different reasons, prisoners in the Tower of

London: Sir Robert Cotton, an antiquarian who was imprisoned in 1629 because his librarian had lent to a reader a political treatise; and Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, a distinguished statesman, the friend of Pope and Swift and a great collector of books, which he left to Britain.

Since then, royal collections made by successive English sovereigns from the time of Henry VII were added; entire libraries or single valuable volumes were sold, bequeathed, or presented to the British Museum. Small wonder that for the last 200 years many famous men of letters, British and foreign writers, politicians, and philosophers have done their research work or written their books and essays in the Reading Room.

Sir Walter Scott had his customary place at this desk, Charles Darwin used to work at another; Thomas Carlyle would dig himself in at his favourite spot, behind a wall of his lordly works. The Hungarian rebel, Ludwig Kossuth (who described himself as "late governor of Hungary" in the visitors' book), came to the Reading Room in the same year as his German co-exile, the Socialist leader, Edward Laszky; here Isaac Disraeli collected the material for his "Curiosities of Literature" in 10 years of research work, and when his son, Benjamin, afterwards Britain's famous statesman, was 16 he was introduced to the British Museum Reading Room by his father. Perhaps Lord Beaconsfield (as Disraeli became) met here his future opponent, Gladstone, who also used the Reading Room.

Charles Dickens and David Hume, Browning and Irving, Ruskin and Thackeray, Macaulay and Meredith—there is hardly a name from the index of English literature of the 18th century that cannot be found in the list of readers.

Rothschild To Reclaim Property

Baron Louis de Rothschild, head of the Austrian Rothschilds, has returned to Vienna to reclaim his property. Robbed of everything he had by the Nazis, he will have an enormous bill to submit.

He was one of the richest men in Europe. His fortune was once estimated to equal £15,000,000 sterling.

He was kidnapped by the Gestapo in 1938. His friends had previously warned him to leave the country, but he had refused, saying that it would set a bad example. He had barricaded himself in his house.

When the Gestapo called and his servants were trembling with fright, he answered the door himself. "They have come for me," he told the servants, "it's all right, they do not want you. I am ready."

The Germans held him to a ransom of £2,000,000 and refused him any communication with the outside world.

They wanted his shares in the Wilkowitz iron works in Bohemia, which was doing important armament work for Britain and France. The Baron refused them.

60 Sleepless Hours

The Nazis grilled him for hours. They kept him 60 hours without sleep. He was an elderly man but he still refused to submit.

But the Baron de Rothschild won. He threatened to attach the German funds on deposit in England. It was playing Hitler at his own game and he succeeded. He was released, ill and broken, and sought refuge in England. Today he is an American citizen.

Under the draft Austrian treaty he can not only claim that he has lost his own property, but he can demand that Austria makes good the extensive damages it suffered.

MILD GOLD RUSH IN NICARAGUA

A minor gold rush is developing in Nicaragua, with an area of 10,000 square miles on the market for exploration as the chief bait for prospectors.

Engineers from the US are pouring into this small Central American country in a steady stream to look at the area, take samples and advise financial backers on its potential value.

The sale price is estimated at about £300,000.

Called the Rio Coco concession, the territory includes the River Coco and all its tributaries in Northern Nicaragua.

Independent prospectors say it is a choice district and includes about one-third of Nicaragua's gold territory. About 50 smaller gold concessions are now being worked and surveyed.

Chief Export

Although this country is known as a "banana republic" gold has become its chief export. For the past three years gold has amounted to one-half the country's total exports.

Engineers say the surface has only been scratched, and that important minerals have not yet been touched. The only problem in mining gold is the rising cost of equipment and labour, while the value of gold remains pegged at £10 10s an ounce. The Nicaraguan method of handling the Rio Coco concession sale is an example of the country's amazing way of doing business.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza, Nicaragua's boss for the past 10 years was advised that Rio Coco should be developed for gold. He gave the concession to his brother-in-law, Dr. Luis Manuel de Bayle, former Minister to the US.

Somoza asked his obedient Congress to adopt an Act transferring the concession to Bayle.

THE MODERN POETS

EVENING

Pears from the boughs hung golden,
The street lay still and cool,
Children with books and
candles
Came sauntering home from
school;
The dusk-fled slowly inwards
Across each darkening sill,
The whole sweet autumn
lumbered,
The street lay cool and still,
The children moved through
twilight,
The village steeply gloomed,
Pears from their boughs hung
trampling
And suddenly it seemed
Shaken with such a wildness
Of terror and desire,
My heart burst into music
And my body into fire.

Frederic Prokosch

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



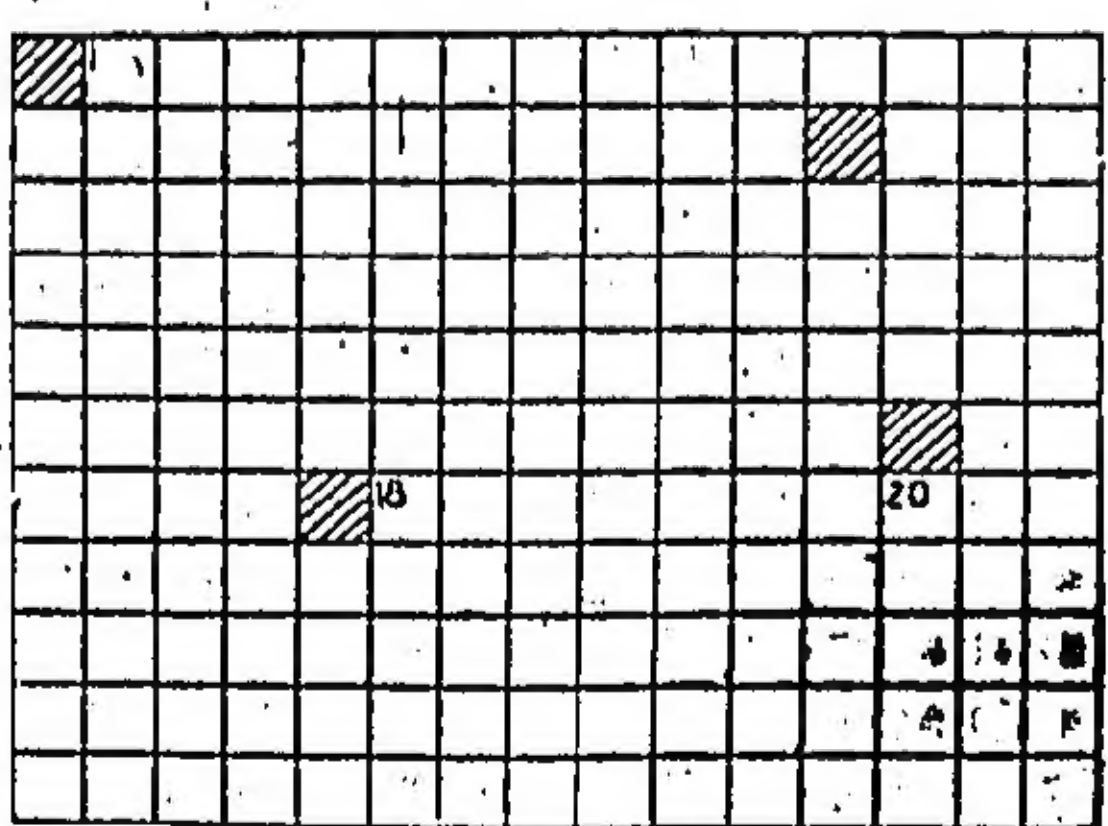
"You're the one who's always saying women buy expensive clothes to please men—so why shouldn't I look at a nice costume like that?"

Skeleton Crossword

CLUES ACROSS

- The sticlcer may provide an apt end.
- Father's just about a rod in this temple.
- He doesn't make a living at the game.
- The little brown fellow leaves the circle.
- Park where you'll find a bad character.
- Your attempt at dice playing may be worth changing.
- Mean twist.
- Blinne provides a hearty accompaniment.
- Sounds as if he might be a young Bevin boy.
- Song from "Mariana".
- Things may be smoothed out thereby.
- I'm put in the position of having obtruded.
- Groom.
- Push through a street shortly.

- Animal from the Icelandic wastes.
- Space for a real beginning.
- Light entertainer? (two words).
- Specialist who sounds as if he has made a study of walking.
- Disappeared among the big ones.
- A doctor begins to let his mind wander.
- In which you might expect to find an old goyser.
- Criteria by which flags are judged?
- River that might mark the spot, we hear.
- She's taken out of Adam.
- Horses end as quite different creatures.
- Recreated all the way in poetry.
- The man to ask for money.
- The Spartan loses the effect of sunbathing.



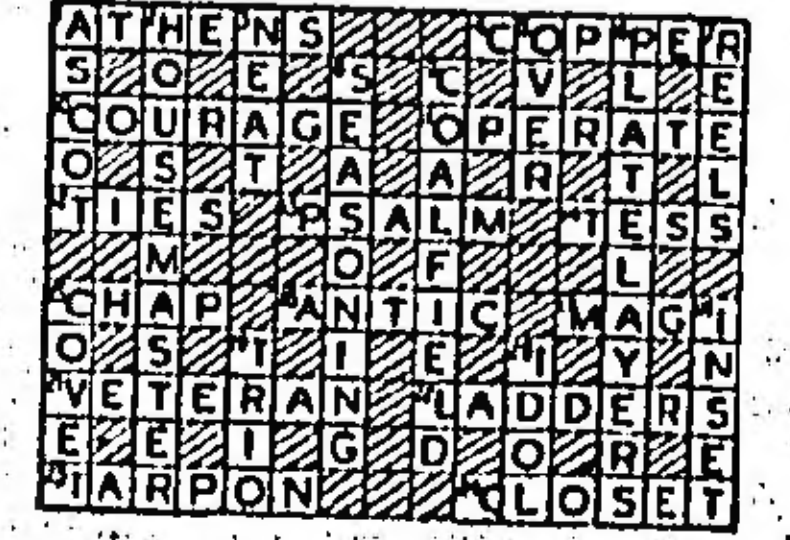
TO solve the Skeleton Crossword

You are required to fill in the black squares and clue numbers as well as the words. The black squares form a symmetrical design, so that the top half is similar to the bottom half and one side is a reflection of the other. You can therefore fill in ten more black squares at once to correspond with those already given.

Now study the clue numbers. 18 Across must be a five-letter word; the position of 20 Down is fixed. So 10 Across must be the four-letter word on the same line as 18 Across. And it won't take you long to deduce from that the positions of 16 Across and 17 Down.

As you solve the clue and fill in the words, you will find it possible to build up the design.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION



EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE FULL-PAGE FEATURE

Poise For Teen-agers

— By JILL MORRISON

At a dance, don't attach yourself to a group of your own sex and start an absorbing conversation.

If you're a girl, don't refuse a dance from sheer "funk." And if you have refused one partner, on no account then accept another.

There's no need to talk all through a dance if you're shy. Answer pleasantly if your partner speaks, otherwise just enjoy the dancing, and say "Thank you" with a smile when it's over.

If you are shy at a party, it's a good idea to see if you can help your hostess in any way—by handing round plates, say. This will help you to overcome your shyness and meet people.

AND here are some very important things to remember in any social gathering:

If you're interested in other people, they'll be interested in you.

You may not be a brilliant talker, but if you're a good listener you'll give people the impression that you're intelligent.

Don't beatty about other people. You may get a few cheap laughs that way, but nobody will respect you. The same goes for snobbish criticisms or boasting.

THESE things all apply to teen-agers of both sexes. But the teen-age girl has a special ordeal when she first starts to buy her own clothes. Here are some rules:

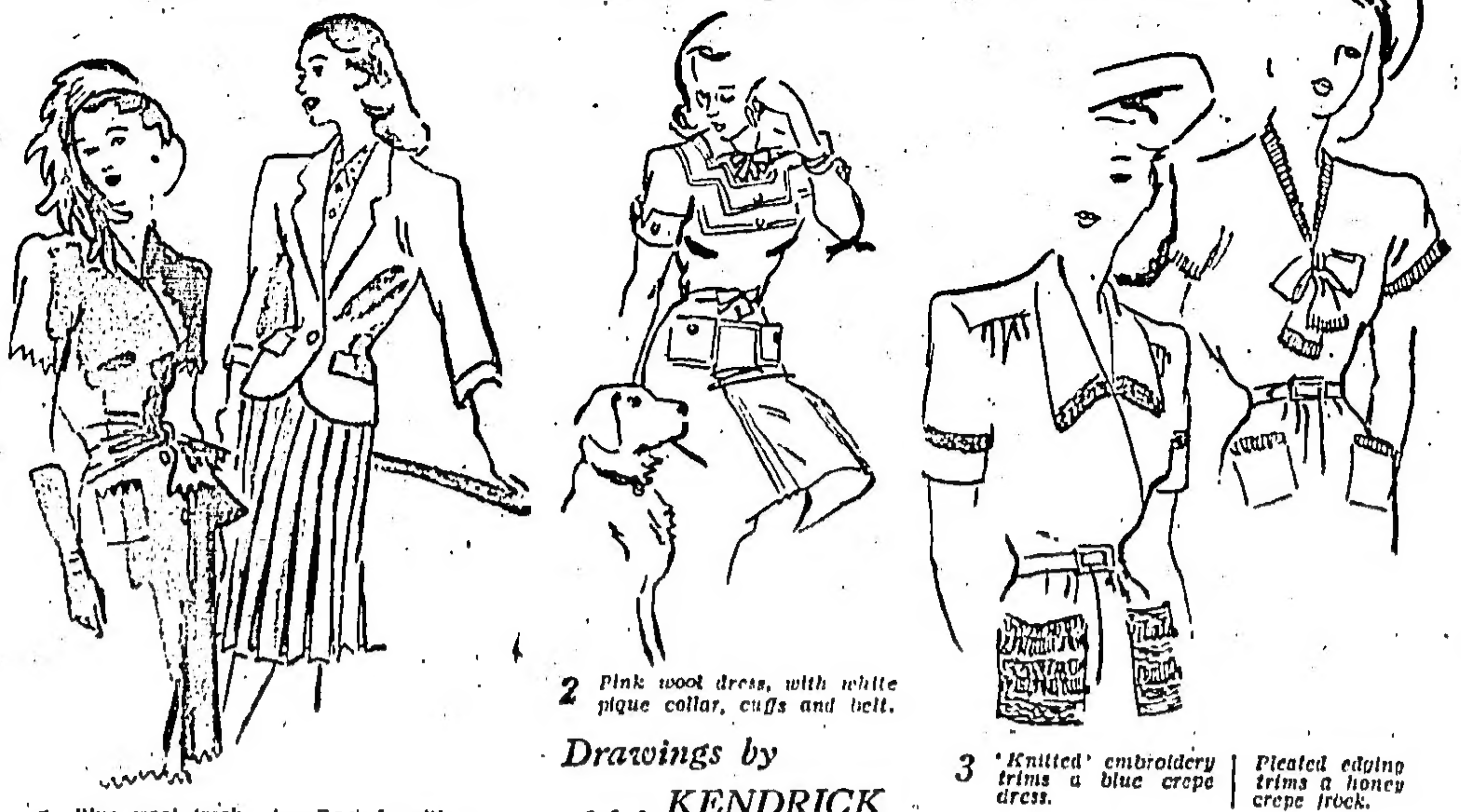
Don't just ask for "a dress." Say what kind you want—for day or party wear, warm or lightweight material, and so on.

If the salesgirl suddenly says "What size?" don't let it floor you. Just say, "I'm sorry, I don't know. Can you measure me?"

Ask the salesgirl's advice if you need it, but don't buy something just to please her. Far better say, "You haven't got quite what I'm looking for, but thanks for the trouble you've taken"—and leave the shop without hurrying.

Your girl's Summer frock

Based on the style of the Princesses



1 Blue wool frock with white collar and belt.

2 Pink wool dress, with white pique collar, cuffs and belt.

3 Knitted dress with a blue crepe skirt and a white belt.

Drawings by KENDRICK

EVERY young girl who buys new clothes this summer will be influenced—consciously or unconsciously—by what has been worn in South Africa by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.

For the Princesses are setting a world standard in good dressing for teen-age girls—in clothes that are simple, unaffected and entirely suitable for full, active young lives.

Look at the drawings above. The first frock is Princess Elizabeth's mist blue wool dress, with its soft, wrap-over bodice and swathed sash.

It is a wholly charming afternoon

frock for a young girl, its basic simplicity given individuality by a serrated edge to hem, sleeves, sash and pocket.

With it she wears a hat to match—made entirely of leaves that cascade down to one shoulder—a hat that is unfussy enough for the young but pretty enough for formal wear.

Both Princesses choose pastel wool or crepe for afternoon; and both provide a lesson in practical dressing, with their four-piece ensembles—long top coat, suit, blouse and frock all to match, for the top coat can be worn with the suit or the frock; or with the blouse and skirt only, making an ensemble adaptable to a dozen different occasions.

In the same drawing is Princess Margaret's blue shantung suit.

It has an easy, youthful gaiety that will appeal to every teen-age girl, with its fully-pleated skirt that swings in movement, and its trimly fitted jacket; and the patterned white organdie cuffs and collar on the dress have a freshness that will be echoed in many similar frocks this season.

And I don't believe there is a young girl alive who wouldn't love her white linen "sailor" suit, which has a knife-pleated skirt, double-breasted brass-buttoned jacket and navy blouse, and which she wears with a white peaked hat like a French fisherboy's cap.

Spot-printed tie silk (or rayon) is always dear to the hearts of young people, and the Princesses each have a delicious little spot print frock.

One is white on turquoise, one is white on apricot, and they both have youthfully full skirts and flowered white organdie collar and cuffs—the kind of dresses that are charmingly at home in town or country.

The second drawing shows how the simplest little shirt dress can

have character without forfeiting its young appeal.

It is a pale pink wool dress of Princess Margaret's, with a double tucked yoke and fresh-as-a-daisy collar, cuffs and belt of white pique—such as the Princesses choose on many of their day dresses.

And to go over all her day dresses each Princess has just one coat—a fine and frugal note that any young girl might well copy.

It is a quite perfect coat, made of unobtrusive natural coloured rayon linen that blends with every other colour.

Princess Elizabeth's is single breasted, fitted, and collarless. Princess Margaret's is more of a "little girl" coat, waisted, and buttoned up to high revers.

The third drawing shows the fine detail that makes the Princesses' clothes as new as today.

Fringed "knitting" edges the pockets and collar of Princess Elizabeth's blue crepe dress, and is made from threads drawn from the material.

And narrow knife-pleating edges collar, sleeves and pockets of Princess Margaret's honey crepe dress.

Caroline Fox

For the home

WHAT'S new in the home? I went to the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, and this is what I saw.

Wallpaper, lots and lots of it, in enchanting designs that haven't been the light for seven weary years. Stripes and spots in rolling colours, tiny flowers, vegetable papers, and even reproduction wood panelling; but it is still scarce, so you have to go it through your decorator, if he has a quota.

Rubber floor-covering—no dockets, but it is expensive; wool rugs, hand-made in brilliant stripes by disabled

Welsh miners—no dockets for these either; and thick felt floor-covering in many colours.

"Utility" furniture that shows the very pleasant new designs; and non-utility furniture, which doesn't require un's. Some of this is made of plastic with a wood veneer and with metal edging, and is mark-proof and burn-proof and looks extraordinarily like mahogany.

A vacuum cleaner that fills the air with an anti-moth deodorant as you use it; a carpet sweeper that is covered in non-slip enameled metal and has plastic buffers; a rubber curtain rod that stretches well, but doesn't rust or catch on the curtains when you pull them; curtain-drawing tape with pockets for hooks that hasn't been on the market for a long time.

An ingenious table-lamp that heats you while you read! It has a heating element in the stand, so it keeps your hands warm if you read in bed and your back warm if you read while you toast your toes in front of the fire.

An iron without a fier so that there are no tangs while you work! The flex is actually attached to the ironing board, and the iron plugs into its metal rest on the board itself, simply pulling out as you iron and recharging as you fold the clothes.

Separate units

Package kitchens of many kinds. One of the newest is made of Celotex sandwiched between aluminium, painted cream and green, and consists of a gas cooker, a refrigerator, a water heater, sink, draining board, cupboards, plate and cup racks, and is all ready to fit up.

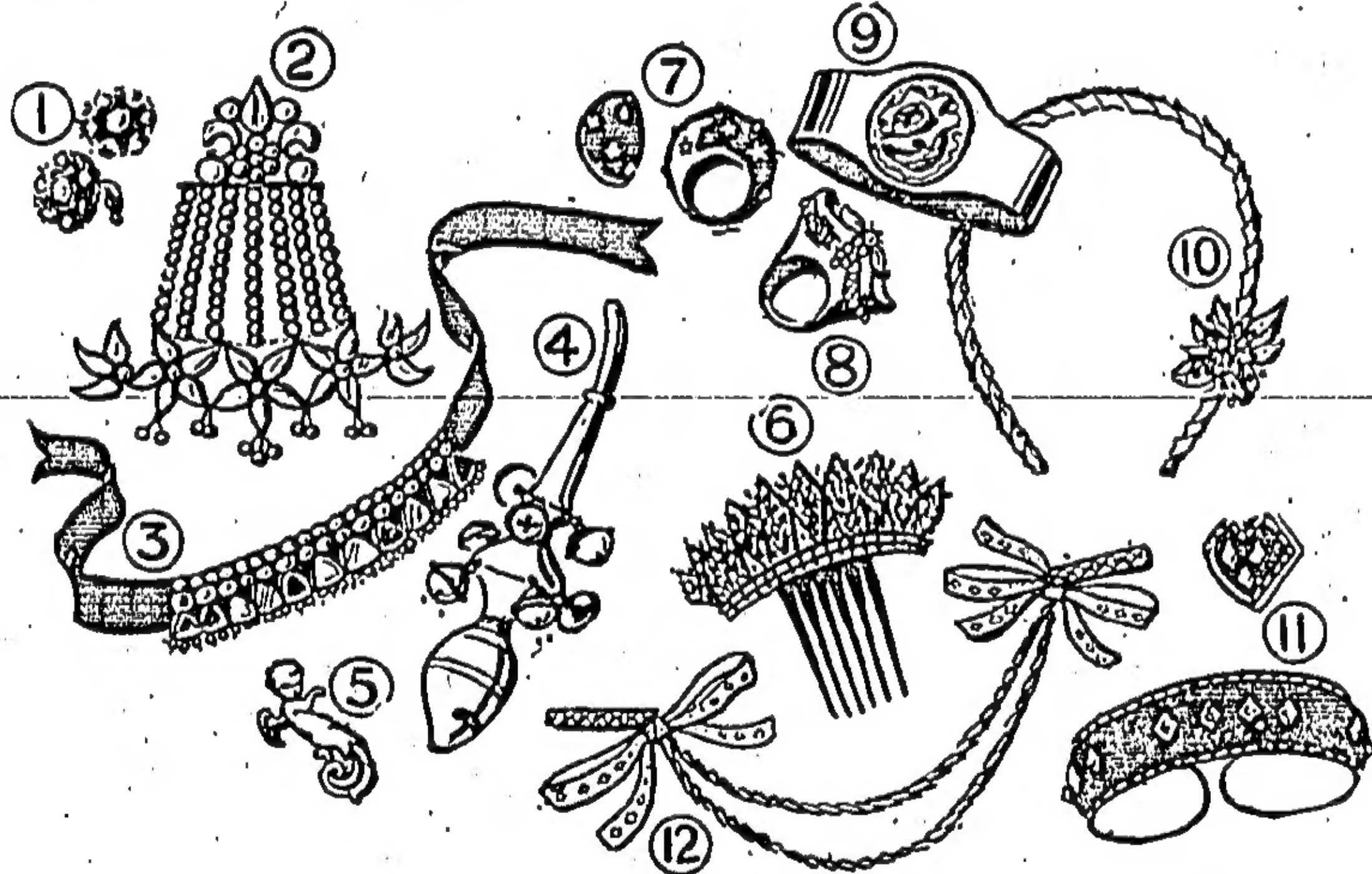
You can also get separate units to match it—cupboards, vegetable trays, etc.

Little comforts... a bread saw that also carves meat, a palette knife that bends almost double, for pancakes, etc., a container to turn a sausage into a strainer, a pair of cooking tongs with which to lift hot food; and potato chippers for the good days when you may have some fun.

Postscript that has nothing to do with royal clothes or ideal homes. Has your husband a leather case for his field-glasses? And do you want a new handbag? Newest idea from America is a leather handbag that looks exactly like a binocular case that has your initial on the front, and stings over your shoulder on its strap.

C. F.

PARIS HAS NEW JEWEL IDEAS



While Paris is making more and more modern costume jewellery—chunky rings and smooth gold necklets highlighted by clips or a brooch—London is digging into the past in search of antique silver filigree, garnets and other semi-precious gems.

Battersby's sketch shows a selection of costume jewellery, current in London (1-6) and Paris (7-12).

1, 2 and 3—Antique ear-rings, fob and choker of Indian paste, pearls and garnets.

4—Georgian baby's rattle in silver, with whistle at one end and coral stem to bite on, at the other.

5—Victorian ear-ring—a silver eclip.

6—Garnet-studded hair comb; garnets are now the most popular stones for costume jewellery in London.

7 and 8—Diamond-studded ring and ear-ring, and another gem-set gold ring from Paris. These bulbous rings are popular.

9—Rose-embossed gold bracelet which conceals a cigarette lighter; a spring opens the "rose" to reveal a light.

10—Flexible gold horseshoe choker on which can be worn a detachable brooch.

11—Studded and studded bracelet and ear-clip in red leather; a "jewellery set" for sports wear.

12—A pair of gem lover's knot brooches on a gold chateleine.

DOLLARS AND SCENTS

MILLIONS of American customers are now literally being led by the nose into clothes shop, toy stores and delicatessen shops, and don't know it.

These people are being trapped by specially manufactured smells. The new and growing industry of smell-binding is expected to earn about 50 million dollars this year, selling such diversified wares as ham, suits, girdles and babies' rattles.

One of the most startling examples of the potential big money value of odours is an order on file at one of the biggest laboratories. A leading bakery wants loaf wrappers impregnated with the appetizing aroma of freshly-baked bread (loaves are sold in special wrappings in the United States). The laboratory estimates that if this order can be filled it will be worth a financial return of a million dollars.

SUBTLE APPEAL

Most of the odours being supplied to 100 industries are not obvious and if your nose is not keen you may even deny they exist, but their appeal is subtle and subconscious, and it is effective.

A fugitive floral scent is being found on print dresses, and a heather smell is on tweed suits. A special "sun and wind" aroma is helping to make some laundries much more popular than others.

A smoky odour is being made for ham, a leather odour for synthetic leather goods, a floral aroma for greeting cards and a faint but captivating lemon-and-chocolate aroma for plastic toys guaranteed to hold children small-bound.

SMELL-BOUND

Makers of air-conditioning equipment are now using perfumes, too, and find it a comparatively simple task to make conditioned air smell like a spring morning in the forest. There is even talk that the movies that became talkies may now even become "smellies" (critical epithets apart).

Scentstapes may be scented with a sally tang and meadows with the smell of new mown hay.

The "smell sells" trend in salesmanship began before the war, but slumped during the war years and is now burgeoning.

A saleswoman recently went out with two batches of hosiery identical in every respect except that one batch was scented. The scented batch outsold the non-scented batch three to one—and no woman buying the aromatic stockings knew the real reason for her choice. When asked women gave colour, texture and other non-existent factors as the reason. None mentioned odour.

A shaving cream manufacturer sought the opinions of 1,000 men as to whether they would like a slightly perfumed cream. They gave an emphatic no, but when two samples were distributed the scented tube won almost unanimous preference. Masking unpleasant smells is another branch of this industry. The

nauseating smell of cutting oils in a turning-instrument factory caused much absenteeism during the war and this loss of man-hours was checked only when an aromatic solution was placed in the cutting oil. A similar situation almost closed a factory that was extracting livers from dog-fish, but a masking scent was developed to cancel the odour that plagued the community. Odourless linoleum, paints, varnishes, shoe polishes, dry-cleaning fluids and insecticides are now on the market, and it is even claimed that some circus elephants have been deodorised.

WHAT IT COSTS

The biggest item determining the use of scents outside the cosmetic field is that of cost. Natural scents, some of which have come down from biblical times, are far too expensive for industrial uses. A pound of oil of jasmine, for instance, can bring as much as 2,000 dollars. However, aromatic chemists can turn out good synthetics for a dollar or two a pound, most of these synthetic aromas being obtained from coal tar derivatives.

Speculations on the future of this industry are becoming fanciful. It is suggested that insurance companies may order policy holders to treat safes with some odour reminiscent of Sing Sing or Alcatraz; that scrumming footballers will treat their jerseys with leather to lead their opponents away from the real ball; that rabbit will be used so that it really smells like chicken; and that wives will present their matter-of-fact husbands with special mouth washes to convert proxy "humps" and "ha's" into the poetry of romance.



...it's by Helena Rubinstein

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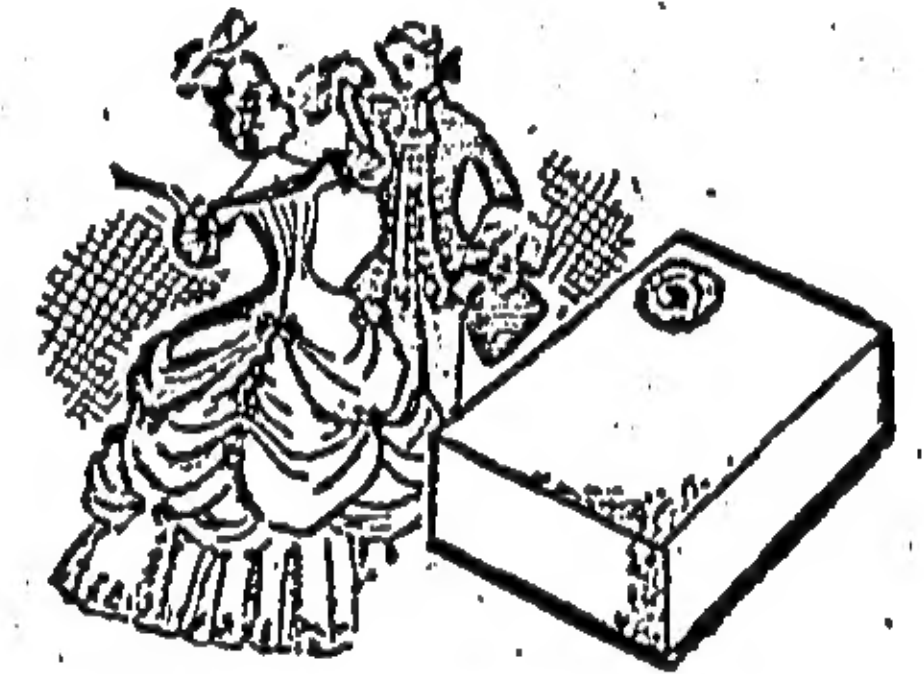
TWO

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Soft as silk, designed for flattery



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1-Minute Mask

to give your skin a lighter look!



THE PRINCESS CUY DE POLIGNAC is devoted to the 1-Minute Mask of Pond's Vanishing Cream.

"It makes my skin look lighter, fresher," she says.

Refreshing way to brighten a dull complexion!

"Re-style" your complexion to lighter loveliness! Spread a thick Mask of cool, satiny Pond's Vanishing Cream over your throat and face, except eyes. The Cream's "keratolytic" action loosens and dissolves scaly bits of dead skin and stubborn dirt.

After one full minute, wipe off the Mask—and see your new complexion! It looks lighter—feels heavenly soft! Takes make-up smoothly! Ungreasy powder-base! Slip on a thin coat of Pond's Vanishing Cream and leave it on. Protecting!

FIVE WITH BEST LEGS

Barry Stephens, whose job is selecting models for artists, has named five women as having the best legs in America.

He lists them:

Alice Faye, Ann Miller and Betty Grable, film actresses.

Florenz Stuart, dancer.

Beryl Davis, English singer now in Hollywood.

Stephens said that in his job as Chicago representative of artists, he has viewed 25,000 pairs of legs.

Post-war masculine tastes in women's legs had changed.

HAIR TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION

A large number of the lady members of the Y.M.C.A. watched an interesting demonstration of Fitch's treatment of hair on Friday morning. The demonstration was organised by the Women's section of the Y.M.C.A., with the co-operation of Miss Tester, hair specialist, and Mr. Victor Mamak, representing Nan Kang Company, agents of F. W. Fitch Co. of U.S.A.

Editors and advertisers were asking for a fuller calf and a longer thigh than before the war. If the trend continued there could well be a return to the "beef trust" of old, he said.

I'M WRITING FROM THE JEWISH H.Q. IN PARIS

From Gordon Young

PARIS, April 28. THE men behind the refugee ships, the men who rejoiced this morning at the killing of Palestine police chief Conquest, regard this Lutetia Palace as their personal "Grand Hotel." Uninvited by the management, the men of the Jewish resistance use the Lutetia Hotel as their rendezvous for their European agents.

From two rooms on the fifth floor (rent about 25s. a day) swarthy Samuel Merlin and an attractive Jewish girl named Miss Keane direct the "American League for a Free Palestine" and make no secret of their support of the Palestine underground.

It was in one of these rooms last January that Professor Johann Smertenko, on the eve of his vain attempt to force his way into Britain without a visa, told reporters: "We support the whole concept of the resistance morally and we give money to their repatriation activities."

Then from three rooms on the third floor (rent about £2 15s. a day) a retired French colonel, Alfred Imhaus, presides over the French branch of the organisation called Le Ligue Français Pour La Palestine Libre.

A third-floor room is also the editorial office of the League's own

weekly paper La Riposte (The Answer), whose editor, Aaron Stano, recently front-paged a jolly little cartoon showing British soldiers leading a tiny Jewish boy in chains to a concentration camp.

Colonel Imhaus has enrolled many famous Frenchmen into his league. At a recent meeting organised from the Lutetia and held in the Salle Wagram, the Albert Hall of Paris, the speakers included men like veteran politician Louis Marin and the former de Gaulle Minister, Rene Capitant.

Today the Lutetia has become for Paris more or less what the Grand Hotel was to Stockholm during the war—a centre where many men meet on curious missions.

Three out of four of the visitors who pay from 11s. 6d. to 30s. a day for his 340 rooms come from abroad. They range from the South American, Egyptians and Persians to British tourists, among whom are many visiting English clergymen who apparently like its modern prices and proximity to the Sorbonne and other centres of learning.

The hotel, impressively furnished with marble, gilt and red plush, was built in 1910 and has seen adventurous days more or less ever since.

AFTER the German occupation of Paris it was taken over by Admiral Canaris as headquarters for his intelligence service. When he arrived the admiral told the manager, white-haired Emile Chappaz, "We shall be staying here for the next 20 years" and gave him an armed guard of two Wehrmacht men to see that nobody raided the wine cellar.

M. Chappaz, who as a young man learned his trade at British hotels in Bexhill and Ascol, thanked Admiral Canaris diplomatically. Then he spent the next few weeks quickly amassing in cheap wine to serve to the German Army instead of the good wine in his cellar.

That is why M. Chappaz was able this afternoon to walk with me through the long corridor of his wine cellar—which holds 150,000 bottles of everything you want except whisky—and show me huge shelves stacked with precious, dusty bottles of 1928 Bordeaux and 1893 cognac.

Admiral Canaris ("such a polite little man he seemed"), whose intelligence service never found the 1893 cognac in their own hotel, was sacked by Hitler for inefficiency.

AFTER the liberation the Hotel Lutetia was used for a time by General de Gaulle, then as a centre for welcoming returning French deportees.

Now it is back to normal and its 300 employees are busy night and day serving anything from 600 to 1,000 meals a day. In the big brasserie and in the cocktail bar, where Mr. Merlin can meet his Jewish friends and show me huge prizes of old English sporting prints, drinks are freely dispensed.

Today the Lutetia is crowded, lively and prosperous, with a galaxy of visitors with a million different interests. Right now in one of the hotel's big banquet rooms an international conference has been going on about how to make industrial use of poplar trees.

Says M. Chappaz, with the air of a Foreign Minister troubled by a tricky diplomatic problem: "All my visitors are just guests to me, of course. But when politics come into a hotel—that is not a very happy thing."

ROUND THE EMPIRE with Pateman



(Answer To Puzzle on Page 10)

CAN FRANCO SURVIVE?

Not if Prince Juan decides to step into Spain

by MONT FOLLOCK
Socialist M.P. for Loughborough

IF Prince Juan were to take his courage in both hands, go to Madrid and proclaim himself openly King of Spain, he would have the backing of the whole Spanish nation.

That is the impression I gained after ten very searching days in the Spanish capital.

This does not mean to say that Franco has fallen from power, or is even tottering, because that is not so.

The followers of the monarchy treat Franco with the greatest respect, and the only person who could displace him is Juan.

Francisco maintains himself in power purely on the memory of the Communist regime in Spain. He tells the Spanish people clearly that it is either him or Communism.

The Communists gave Spain such a drubbing that nobody wants them back—not even the Communists.

WORKERS' WANTS
Only work and bread

All the average Spanish workers want, in their own words, are work and bread. They are even prepared to put up with Franco for these.

Because, paradoxical as it may seem, Franco has introduced a large variety of reforms that benefit the working classes, although he has quashed their liberty to strike.

Strikes are not allowed under any consideration. But there is a syndicate appointed to adjudicate on disputes and settle them.

There is a great deal of more liberty in Spain today—compared with two years ago.

People speak quite openly and freely, without looking over their shoulders to see who is listening.

The newspapers give good reports from London and Paris almost daily, and there is at least one that does not accept any subsidy from Franco—A.B.C.

Nobody is allowed to criticise Franco, although everybody criticises the regime.

The Falange is hated by everybody except its own followers, and everybody would like to get rid of it—except Franco.

He plays off the Falange against the army, so that when the army becomes too outspoken he relies on the Falange. And when the Falange becomes a little too difficult he falls back on the army.

The Falange holds on to the big jobs, and that will be the difficulty in getting rid of it.

TWO ARGUMENTS
Keep Franco in power

Francisco, being an astute Gallego—and the Gallegos are the most astute people in Spain—balances his maintenance of power on two arguments:

When there is no trouble, he says there is no need for him to go.

If there is trouble, he says it is now the time for him to hold on.

And so he manages to remain the Caudillo.

It may be some slight indication of how things are moving rapidly towards a solution of the problem if I give one or two instances of events that have happened recently:

On the sixth anniversary of King Alfonso XIII's death the A.B.C. gave a full-size picture of King Alfonso, with a very wide mourning band round it.

However, all the taxis in Madrid were hired, and people went out ten and twelve to a taxi.

So great was the enthusiasm that the taxi drivers actually asked permission to parade in front of Juan and salute him.

And those taxi drivers were some of the people who fought on the side of the Republic in the Civil War.

Naturally, Franco could not suppress the news, as it had got round Madrid, but when it came to publishing photographs in the papers that circulate throughout Spain he gave the order that no photograph must contain more than six persons.

But I have seen photographs with thousands of people, all waving their arms and handkerchiefs and hats, that were taken at the time.

MONARCHISTS
Make open avowal

Even persons in Franco's closest surroundings do not hesitate to declare themselves Monarchists.

I spoke to the Foreign Secretary, Martin Ariza, and he told me quite clearly that he was a Monarchist.

I spoke to a score of people, all in the closest contact with Franco, and they all proclaimed themselves Monarchists.

There are also clandestine pamphlets, openly favouring the monarchy passing from hand to hand.

I have been assured, on good grounds, that the Falangists do not give any directives to newspapers.

I have received letters from Britain, and they were not opened by the censor.

I was not subject to any police inspection while I was in Spain. I filled in the usual hotel form, and that was the only police regulation I was asked to comply with.

I went where I wanted to go, and I did what I wanted to do. I was never put to any inconvenience of any description.

I spoke freely about all I wanted to say, and when there was a suggestion of a meeting with Franco I said quite openly that if I were to have an interview with Franco, I intended putting definite questions to him.

Needless to say, I did not get the interview.

But I would not be so bold as to say that that was the reason, although it very well might have been.

When I asked for a visa in London I made it plain that I was going to take advantage of the fact that I speak fluent Spanish to make my own investigations. I was told that I would be free to do what I liked.

And I did just what I liked.

They are the people who are bearing the burden: everybody says so, including the Foreign Minister himself.

Everybody feels that something should be done for the working-classes, but not a single subsidised house has been built for them, because it is not a business proposition to do so.

In a stretch of the street in the Calle de Alcalá and the Puerta del Sol—about the length of Oxford Street from Oxford Circus to Bond Street—I counted nearly 30 large banks. I have never seen such a collection of banks in any part of the world.

The banks are getting everything into their power and into their hands. It is not money they want, but substance.

Whatever happens in Spain, the banks and the insurance companies will come out on top.

The Gran Via, which is a new artery cutting right through the centre of Madrid, has outdistanced the old centres of traffic, and here you find an abundance of luxury living.

Here is the wealth, and here is Franco's Spain.

At the other end of the city, in Los Barrios Bajos, the poorer people live, and they are having a frightfully hard time.

In a long interview I had with 84-year-old Count Romanones, who has been three times Prime Minister of Spain, he told me that no other regime but a parliamentary system is any good for his country.

He was frank about it. He said Franco must go and the monarchy must return.

This old man is the wealthiest person in Spain. Quite a candid brook of his "And Thus It Happened" is on sale everywhere.

There are, by the way, plenty of English books on sale in the shops, and a translation of Ernest Bevin's biography, by Trevor Evans, stands in the front of every shop window.

PRIME MINISTER
When Juan Returns

Another outstanding Monarchist, Jose Yanguas, Count of Avedilla, a very old friend of mine, who was Foreign Minister in 1925, insisted that Spain must go back to a Constitutional monarchy, with a proper responsible Parliament.

He said all parliamentary parties could be represented—Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists—but he would not include non-parliamentary parties, such as Fascists and Communists.

It is very probable that Yanguas will be the Prime Minister of Spain when the monarchy returns.

James Cameron



Forgive me if I'm cheerful . . .

LIFE in these parts is tough enough today without having Cheerful Charlies thrusting around with silver linings. Nevertheless, this has to be said, regardless: This is England, and a pest on the regiment of well-informed people who have been trying to spoil my first sight of home since Before The Deluge.

A fortnight should be enough to make it clear whether one is living in Hades or not, call it England or anything else. I have been back a couple of weeks: it still smells all right to me.

The line of talk

I HAD been long enough away from the country to have been, I suppose, mildly conditioned by the horror stories that are going about. "You can't want to go back? Well, you know we're sorry for you..." "I thought everyone who could was clearing out. I suppose you'll be leaving as soon as you can?"

That is the general line in the clubs and verandahs by our overseas representatives, the official travellers and expatriate British who are spreading—I believe just fatuously, not necessarily viciously—the worst kind of defeatist propaganda.

This influence is a little hard to dodge when you are a long way from home and badly informed on the day-by-day details that build up the troubles and the cold spell—all right, I know; I can't talk—and what I heard was terrible.

Nevertheless, at this moment, you may be sure, Colonel—in Allahabad and Mr.—in Cannes and above all the dehydrated Miss—in Nairobi are telling each other with some relish that you and I in Britain are on the brink of bloody revolution, ground down by the grimest and most oppressive tyranny, heliborn for personal and national bankruptcy, and can you wonder that the Americans want to colonise us?

Well, after a fortnight in this living death I am still looking for the twitching trigger-fingers and the neuroticisms. I am still, in some doubt, waiting for the midnight creepers to crawl out, and send me gasping for a passage out of England. Whereas all I can discover in myself is an intense longing to remain here for the rest of my life.

Don't forget, though

I HAVE no right whatever to inflict an insufferable message of good cheer on anyone. To begin with it is unfashionable; Sir Stafford Cripps has found it necessary to launch a campaign of publicity to inform the British people of the depths of their plight. (And in parenthesis how one wishes he might have chosen as his battler something less inept and ponderous than his "We work, or want, and some stand-bearer less banal and turgid than his adolescent and untroussed John Bull.)

For all that it might be possible to suggest that there are a few points where Britain, even now, can improve on other places. No doubt we are starving, but it is a pleasure to get back to a place where a vegetable tastes of vegetable, and meat

of meat? Of course we are pidden by a lowering bureaucracy, but did you ever try to get a form signed in Egypt, or pass an innocuous week in any of the Balkan cities without an office-fodder full of papers?

I have formed the opinion that, bad as it may be, inefficient as every Imperial boxwallah tells me it is, the British telephone system is the best I have ever met (did you ever try to get a call out of Basra?) and the Post Office as reliable as anyone's (you should have a go at India, where you must queue up for 20 minutes to get every stamp personally cancelled, to make it not worth anyone's while stealing the stamp and throwing away the letter).

Dear knows we have an officialdom. Dear knows it's a weariness of the flesh. But the maddened traveller, reaching journey's end after an endless obstacle race of immigration officials, Customs men, health inspectors, currency detectives all the way from, say, China, knows precisely when he is home by what can only be called Frontier Manners.

Story of a garden

I SPENT an enchanting afternoon with my neighbour, a successful and charming playwright, who can nevertheless become almost inarticulate with hatred on one subject, the Government. Not any Government, just this one. For an hour he fulminated to me on the fantastic degradation of contemporary existence, on his contempt and loathing for the legislators—who have reduced this country to a deliquescent ruin.

And at the end of this we came to the woodland behind his house, where a carpet of primrose and wild violet met the veil of springing leaves all around; he stopped and looked as though he had made it himself, and he said: "You see what I mean—where else in the world would you live?" For just that moment he was a contented man, before the shadow of Mr. Herbert Morrison came between him and the sun.

But I got him. And if people so far removed apart as this man and me, Lord McGowan of I.C.I., and Mr. Bradgreen of the King's Arms, can agree to "a robust faith in the future of a newborn people," then There Shall Be No Despondency In This Column. At least not today.

Cater To Women Of Distinction

Students who used to work their way through college as magazine salesmen lacked imagination. Here are a couple of Texans who date women for a price to raise next terms fees.

Vincent Roby of Houston and Robert Cummings of El Paso announced their new escort bureau in the Daily Texan, the campus newspaper. The rates are \$1 plus all expenses on week nights and \$2 plus expenses on Saturday night. Formals cost \$5 plus expenses.

The boys claimed the girls were still getting the best of the bargain. Nothing modest about these chaps.

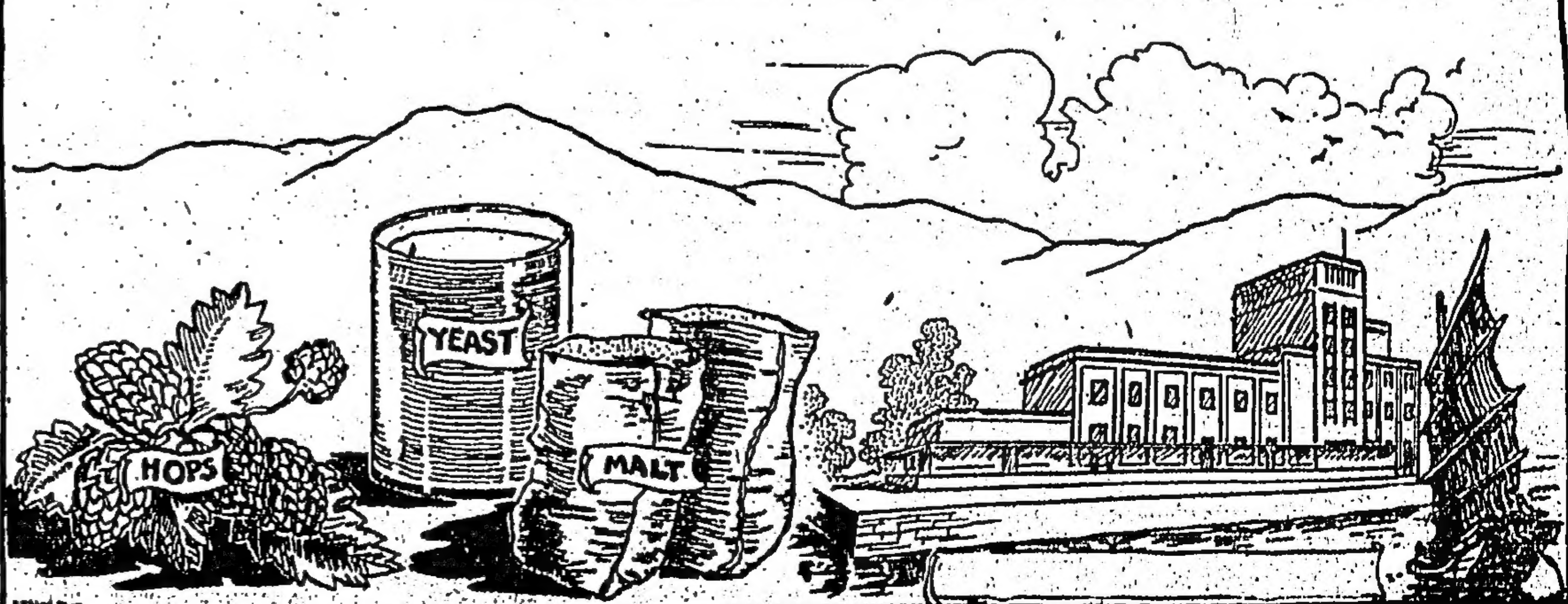
"Our service caters only to those who can afford the best," said Roby. "The women of distinction." United Press.

H.B. PILSENER BEER

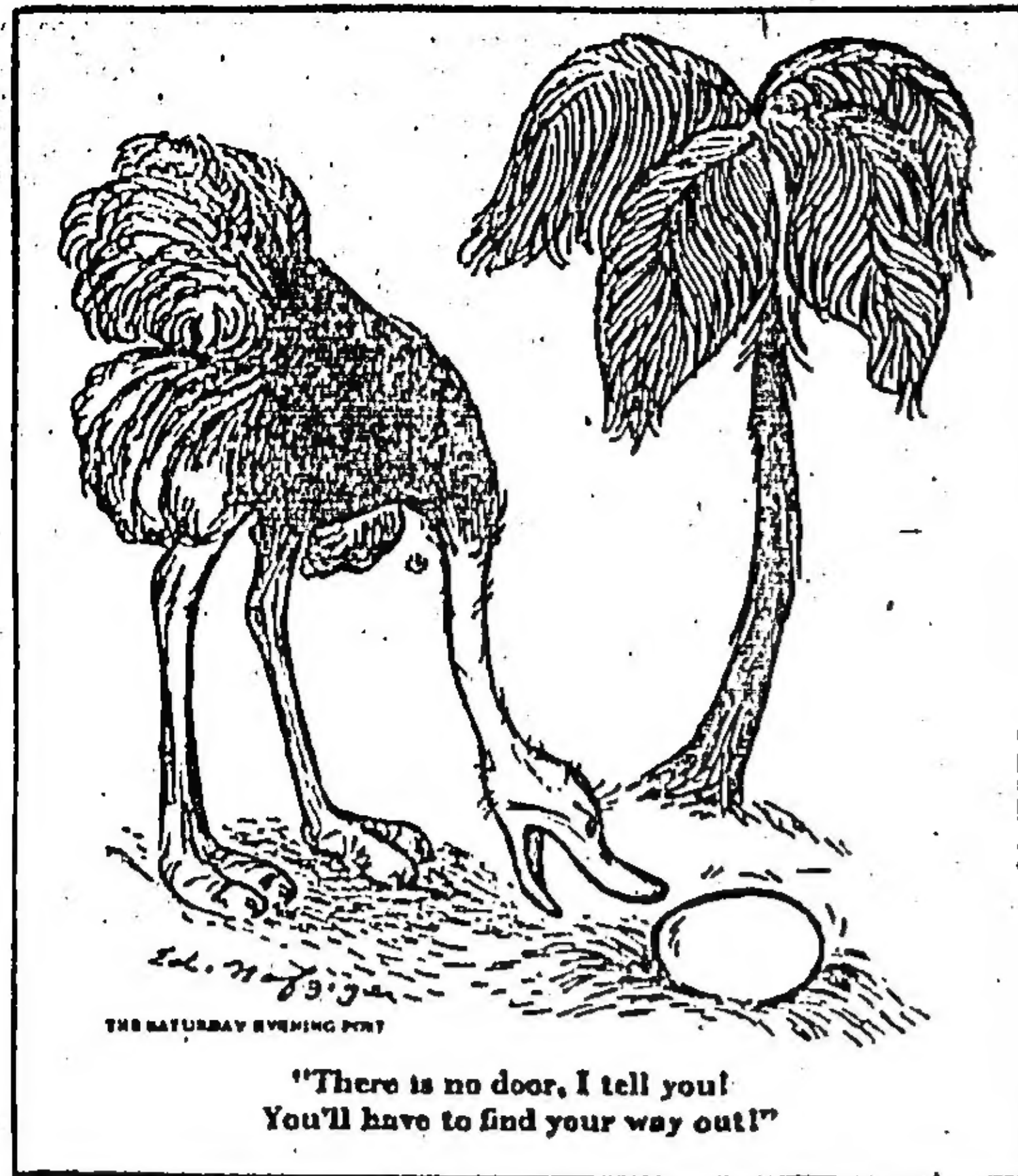


- "H.B." Beer is made from pure Malt and Hops produced within the Empire.
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Why not one supreme council for all the Empire?

By SIR EARLE PAGE
A former Prime Minister of Australia

THE time has come when British people all over the world must say, once and for all, whether they wish the Empire to continue, or whether they will be content to be a rabble of small nations tagging along behind more powerful protectors or dominators.

Final test of Empire unity is whether Empire people are willing to save the Motherland by invoking positive assistance rather than dreaming hopeful dreams.

In the past, Britain herself has normally accepted leadership in Empire affairs—planning defence and security measures on a world-wide basis, initiating trade and Empire conferences, and maintaining all manner of links between the sections of Empire.

Today she is so preoccupied with her own internal affairs that her leadership in Empire affairs has of necessity declined. If the kingly is weakened, the parts may spring apart.

If Britain fails

The secret of a strong Empire is for the Dominions to assume the leadership, or at least play their full part in the present crisis, for their own protection, their own strength, and the health of Britain and the world.

Immediate establishment of a Family Council of Empire Development and Finance, designed to pool the resources and the strength of all British countries for these things, would—

Rescue Britain from her current peril;

Organise financial and economic resources on an Empire basis;

Assist the redistribution of industries, population and investment within the Empire;

Enable British countries to face the rest of the world with a united common policy.

If Britain fails, Western civilisation will die and all British countries will share her fate.

If Britain, by herself, is left to grapple with her financial obligations, she and we will find ourselves bound hand and foot by lenders of money, however generous their attitude may be.

The American loan to Britain of £1,000 million is helping Britain to weather her present difficulties, but unforeseen floods and blizzards have drained away much of the benefit from that help.

AT THE SAME TIME, WITHOUT DOMINION INTERVENTION AND CO-OPERATION THE AMERICAN LOAN CONTAINS THE GERM OF EMPIRE DISSOLUTION.

The American loan provided that Britain must "untreeze" the sterling holdings of the Dominions in three ways:

Some balances must be realised immediately and made convertible into any currency for current transactions;

Other balances must be similarly realised by instalments over a period commencing in 1951;

Remaining balances must be adjusted as a contribution to the settlement of war and post-war indebtedness and in recognition of the benefits which the countries concerned might be expected to gain from such settlement.

These sterling balances are immense and are steadily increasing. Britain's liabilities to Australia, India and New Zealand have risen by 20 percent in the past year.

The Australian balance has risen to £223 million (Australian); the New Zealand balance is over £103 million; and the Indian balance exceeds £1,330 millions.

To pay these huge sums and continue to be the great buyer of Empire and American products, Britain must increase her exports by at least 75 percent over present levels.

To manufacture goods she must buy raw materials abroad and she must replace the equipment and buildings damaged or destroyed by war. Therefore, her problem is money as well as food and raw materials.

In Australia we have pioneered a national financial body known as the Australian Loan Council which I established as Treasurer in 1923.

This authority co-ordinates the loan requirements of the Commonwealth and the six sovereign States, and ensures that there is no competition between the Australian units in the open market.

United nation

In other words, we face the financial world as a united nation, and not as a series of competing units.

Present world situation demands the adoption of a somewhat similar pattern within the Empire. The Empire could then face the world as an integrated financial and trading unit, rather than as a series of bewildered and non-co-operating nations.

An Empire Family Council of Finance, Trade and Development, regularly meeting would enable the Dominions to perfect plans for saving Britain and themselves by co-

BACK in Germany for the first time since the surrender that is now called liberation, I left on a transit camp window sill my day's rations from the British Army. Those ten cigarettes, poke of sweet, bar of soap and razor blade is, in the British Army of the Rhine, "Mickey Mouse" paper currency and meant no more to me than they would to you.

To the German waitress who found them and returned them to me they represented not merely £2 12s. 6d. worth, but the means of getting things that money cannot buy in Germany today.

I told this as a story of simple German honesty to a British naval officer who had spent the last seven years in Germany, five of them as prisoner in a Marlag, where the price of a German guard's integrity was no more than ten cigarettes or a bar of chocolate, and a German woman's price even less.

Under the surface

"It was not honesty that made that girl give your rations back," he said. "It was fear. Fear of losing her job in a British camp; fear of losing access to British rations."

So a day or two later, when I found that German fishermen had landed on Heligoland the night after the explosion and looted what was left there, when I saw German newspapermen seize from the island not souvenirs, but tables and chairs, I began to look under the surface of life in Germany today.

In Cuxhaven, a German naval and fishing port of 33,000 people before the war, where only three sticks of bombs fell, the population is now 60,000.

Six thousand of them work for the British Army or Navy. In the mine-sweeper service, dockyard, transit and troop camps and officers' messes. They eat full British rations and pare from the rich tables of the Englishers as much as they can.

Part of the fishing industry survives. There is no other production.

Rich boot-black

THE richest man in my hotel looks like a lawyer, speaks accentless English, and cleans the boots: about 50 pairs of boots each morning at one cigarette a pair. And cigarettes are worth 2s. 6d. each in Cuxhaven.

Or perhaps the barman, a merchant marine steward who was refused American immigration, does even better. We draw the day's rations from him, plus one whisky, one gin, one brandy, and unlimited beer. We are not allowed to tip in money; cigarettes only.

—By "Candidus"—

HONGKONG PROBLEMS REQUIRE SOLUTION

TIME Marches On! Once again Hongkong is preparing to farewell the old and welcome the new. Once again the Colony is hazing all sorts of hopes and guesses. Once again, speeches are being written as a sincere and homely welcome to a new administrator.

Today, Hongkong has a greater responsibility than ever before in her hundred years' existence as a British Colony. Problems have dragged on, and still remain unsolved—problems which affect not only the citizens of this small outpost, but are inter-related with those of China herself.

There is, unfortunately, little made known abroad as to the vital importance of this Colony. Whether this is the fault of the people on the spot or of the

Colonial Office in London, I cannot say. It is, nevertheless, a fact that Hongkong seems to have nobody to sing her praises.

ALL publicity—call it propaganda, if you will—is on a one-track basis. From London we are fully and continually supplied with news concerning the battle which the people in the British Isles have to fight—and we sympathise with them. Indeed, the wonderful response to the Lord Mayor's British Flood Fund Appeal is sufficient evidence of this. All sections of the community have contributed. The contributions from almost every vernacular school in the Colony are, I feel, the most impressive and the most significant.

It must be remembered, however, that Hongkong, too, has its pressing problems. Reparations is but one. Have our problems been faithfully represented to the Home Government? One cannot but help feeling that they have not, in view of the silence of official quarters in this respect.

BIT BY BIT THIS IS SAPPING US

By W. A. CRUMLEY

THE band of three musicians in the mess plays a new tune, "So Deep is the Night." That is 12 cigarettes extra from four of us. "Lill Marlene," which we get everywhere at every meal, is always worth one cigarette from the English officer.

Deeper into Germany, beyond the desert of desolation along the industrial Elbe, the value of the British Army ration increases, and the black market intensifies. Eighty miles inland one cigarette is worth 3s. 6d. In Berlin the price has just gone up to five shillings.

Cigarettes buy In ruined Hamburg, where some of Scotland Yard's 40 racket-busters have begun their investigations, I compiled from those sullen, continually complaining Germans this currency table:

One cigarette equals 6 marks, or three shillings. Two cigarettes buy one egg; five cigarettes one loaf of bread; ten cigarettes 1lb. of meat or sugar; 20 cigarettes 1lb. of bacon or ham; 40 cigarettes 1lb. of butter.

A bar of chocolate or soap equals five or six cigarettes; 1lb. of coffee beans—and it must be beans, for ground coffee can be adulterated—equals 80 cigarettes.

Boots and shoes, which the cobbler cannot mend for the cash customer, will be sold and healed in two days for five to ten cigarettes. And the tailor who cannot promise a suit for a year will do the job from your own material in eight days—for 100 cigarettes.

Where the new rich of the octopus black market get their wholesale supplies of cigarettes and coffee from; how former British officers and officials live in open luxury, in perfectly appointed flats and houses, or get their womenfolk those 4,500-cigarrete tables and 56lb-coffee fur coats, is what the Yard men are looking into.

Racketeering is not confined to the British Zone. Its gravity for us is not only the effect on the morale of our people, not that the minority of traffickers is large, but that all those millions of cigarettes, now currency in our Zone, come from Britain and out of our diminishing dollar loan.

The deeper problem in our Zone today is the hate that is rising against Britain and the British.

There is so much to do in Germany and so little is being done except the Army and Navy's essential work and the continuous blowing up of all that is left of Germany's power to make war. The Germans themselves despite their boasted plans for new and greater Hamburgs, Berlin and the rest, are doing least.

I met British Army officers—some of them men who fought in the war, one even a new subaltern—throwing up their commissions to return to the austere life of living and uncertainties of employment in Britain, where the duty on every drink and every cigarette has to be paid in full. Their adjectives for life in Germany today were "sickening, degrading and tainted."

Senior military officers say that the civilian Control Commission cannot continue to govern the British Zone like a poor colony. That we must keep the promise of liberation, put the Germans back to work, or get out.

Respect has gone

THE German today is apt to think that our nation of shopkeepers is now a nation of blackmarketeers, like their view of the French," one told me.

"He thinks that the British have become poor and soft. The Germans have lost fear of our military power and lost respect for us. We must teach them to fear or respect us again or we shall build up a nation of new Nazis."

Back in Cuxhaven I met a raw subaltern. "I only arrived today," he said, "I've never been out of England before. There is something strange and dead in the atmosphere here. I don't understand it, do you?"

Long Life Serum Held Promising

The Russian "miracle drug" ACS, claimed to stretch man's life span to 150 years, has been tested by American scientists and proven partially effective.

Once believed a hoax, ACS now has been found to be a promising new treatment for high blood pressure, rheumatism, stomach ulcers and the repair of broken bones. But it still won't cure cancer or make grandfathers immortal.

Dr. W. H. Manwaring, emeritus professor of bacteriology and experimental pathology at Stanford University, cautiously confirms some of the spectacular Soviet claims for the "miracle" serum. Writing in California Medicine, the official journal of the California Medical Association, Dr. Manwaring reports that initial experiments on animals show ACS has a "definite healing value."

Claims Discounted

While the tests are inconclusive and in early stages, Dr. Manwaring says they should "go far to decrease the current scepticism of the Soviet clinical claims."

ACS (antitipular cytotoxic serum) was developed in 1944 by the late Dr. Alexander A. Bogomolets, of the Russian Ukraine. He announced the serum "combined with proper diet and care might enable man to live to 150 years of age."

More radical claims in the Soviet press led American scientists to discount entirely the first medical reports. But now Dr. Manwaring says a serum similar to ACS has been used with "considerable success" in speeding the rate of healing of broken bones.

How Serum Is Made

Dr. Bogomolets predicted mankind would live longer—and healthier—from the use of the serum in preventing and treating diseases peculiar to aging and old age. ACS is made by extracting embryonic spleen and bone marrow from fresh human cadavers. While the actual product is a strong poison in large quantities, it was found to stimulate tissue growth when injected in minute doses.

The stimulation of the connective tissues of the body was believed likely to hold off or eradicate many of the symptoms and ailments of old age, thus prolonging life.

American pathologists have not yet utilized human serum in their experiments, but Dr. Manwaring says injections of a similar serum doubled the rate of healing of bone fractures in rabbits.

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SOLE AGENTS



IN 1887 the Empire celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In the same year the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The company was born in an age of peace and growing prosperity. The world was then on the threshold of great technical and scientific achievement but no one visualized the turbulent times of war and economic stress which lay ahead. The sixty years which have elapsed have witnessed severely testing times for any life insurance institution but, in its Diamond Jubilee Year, the Manufacturers Life looks back upon an unbroken record of growth and increasing financial strength.

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SPORTS FEATURES



ARCHIE QUICK OFFERS HIS OPINIONS ABOUT—

Inter-Services Boxing: Army Football Cup Final; Revolt Among Pro Golfers

Lack of publicity and advertising led to only a few hundred spectators watching the Inter-Services Boxing Championships at Harringay. Their subdued applause sounded hollow in the huge building after the previous night's tense atmosphere. Which was a pity, because the evening's boxing maintained an interestingly high level.



THE GLAMOUR OF BIG FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

BY WALTER PILKINGTON

Owing to the restriction of midweek sport to aid the national drive for increased production, England's 1946-47 football season is the longest on record, and it is going out like a lion rather than a lamb after running into ten months. It started in August last and, with official sanction, will not end until mid-June. Without this extension the league competitions could not have been completed.

Yet there is no sign of waning interest. Four big matches—two internationals, a cup final and a cup semi-final—replay—within four weeks, three of them in London attracted over 300,000 people and total receipts exceeded £20,000. This is easily a record.

A perfect afternoon favoured the twelfth meeting of England and France at soccer which took place at the Arsenal stadium, Highbury, the scene of so many notable events. There are two ways of looking at these tests of national strength and ability; many in England feel that visitors from Europe should be met when the season is at its height and the players at their best, whereas others would prefer to take a chance on any risk of sickness in order to be sure of a rousing and distinguished finish to the season.

FESTIVE GALA TOUCH

No doubt the majority of that huge and happy throng at Highbury on May 3 would have preferred the festive touch of a gala day rather than tackle the sprightly Frenchmen with the grim severity of a winter's day.

The same applies to what has been labelled the Match of the Century at Hampden Park—Britain versus the Rest of Europe. It would have been tragic to see this eagerly awaited spectacle marred by cold, snow, frost or rain. No, let these occasions be seen at their best with befitting pomp and glamour. They happen only so often in every footballer's life. It is important, then, that nothing, so far as is humanly possible, should be allowed to detract from their great and increasing magnetism.

For the match with France, England made changes in its team which only drew with Scotland and which really suffered a moral defeat.

These were intended to strengthen it sufficiently to withstand and overcome any challenge from France. England had never yet lost at home against a European team, but there was a lively recollection of France's

brilliant display at Wembley in the wartime international of 1945, for any chances to be taken of failure and loss of prestige.

BIG IMPROVEMENT

Steadily through the years the volatile and persistent Frenchmen had fared better; their football craft, tactics, speed and skill had shown by improvement how the lessons from the old masters from Britain, who originally coached the European teams, had been absorbed and applied.

France lost the first six clashes with England. Later results were (England's score first) 4-2 at Paris, 2-2 at London, and 1-2 at Paris last year.

It was obvious a great effort had to be made by England to achieve superiority and this was done by a 3-nil score in the game at Highbury. This was not classic football. A blustery wind and a light ground made the ball finch and difficult to control even by such masters as Carter of Derby County, Mannon of Middlesbrough and Hellscher of Strassbourg.

The French defended with great tenacity and resolution and their own attackers met with equally determined opposition. Frank Swift was superb in goal as it confirmed the wisdom of the selectors in choosing him to defend Britain against the Rest of Europe.

The French were still full of confidence when a swift and brilliant movement, in which Lawton, Carter and Mannon shared, resulted in Tom Finney of Preston, the outside right, who was preferred by the England selectors to Stanley Matthews, scoring a superb goal by pin-pointing his shot through a narrow avenue.

Matthews himself would have been proud of this goal.

It took the heart out of the Frenchmen and Mannon and Carter went on to make the score 3-0.

Clever Carter, one of the great artists of football in his time, lit up this game with flashes of his skill and genius for leadership.

BERNARD McELWAIN'S DIARY They've No Left-Handed Batsman

I hope the warmth of welcome and interest offset the chill wind blowing over Lord's as the South Africans rolled up their sleeves to shake out the sea-made links. Seventeen unburned Springboks shivered—one, chill victim Plimsoll, at his hotel—as they sorted out their gear and got down to work. It was practice or perish.

In a few minutes they were all bowling, batting and fielding like mad in an effort to keep from freezing.

They took a fine side to me—and when I say fine, I mean it. Most are fair and tall, but the team's baby, Ian Smith, is black-thatched.

I could pick out the four who've been here before, because they seemed resigned to the weather. For the record, the second-timers are Alan Melville, Dudley Nourse, Bruce Mitchell and Ken Viljoen.

Immediately recognizable to the Lord's habitués was the team's captain, Alan Melville, who still proudly wears a sweater bearing the six blue marlets of Sussex.

As it is 11 years since Alan played here, I asked him the secret of making the garment last so long. "To tell you the truth," he said, "I took a few of them home with me when I was here before."

COMPARISONS

It is a weakness of all cricket lovers that immediately they see a stranger at play, practice a flood of comparisons pours forth.

He bowls like this one, or he bats like that one, every motion, from the simple adjusting of a cap to sending down a googly, brings up one memory or another.

When N. B. F. Mann, the only spectacled player on the side, started to loosen up one ancient observer remarked, "Looks a lot like Bill Bowes." Then after a closer look, "but only about a third Bill's size." Finally, when Mann bowled left-handed, the student turned his attention to someone else. Besides Mann there are two other left-arm bowlers, Fayn and Plimsoll ("no jokes about the Plimsoll line, please"), but all the team but right-handed.

Opinion on the South Africans is that they will show us some lively cricket.

It is fervently hoped that the competition they offer will bring out some new talent in our county sides. When the Indians came last year most of them never really got cracking because of the climate.

This had the effect of making mediocre players look like world-beaters against them. Possibly it tinted the selectors' spectacles as well.

The boxing parallel is still ranking in my mind, but in that case it was America, and not Australia, who blew the icy blast of reality down our stiffly-proud necks.

Arthur Peall says:

AFTER a foul striker was left on the last red, with yellow intervening, as shown on a left of the ball, the nominated yellow as his free-ball, played on it and for a deliberate stroke. It was a stroke that was fair because the stroke was a foul, but it was a foul because it was a stroke. The stroke was a foul, but it was a foul because it was a stroke. The stroke was a foul, but it was a foul because it was a stroke.

He was wrong in thinking that he was allowed to snooker behind the nominated ball because that ball had the same scoring value as the ball on. His stroke was a foul, penalty four away plus a free-ball for his opponent.

During a billiard handicap final striker was freed by the leave shown at the back end. Thinking only of safety, he pocketed white and played red to leave a double ball—a bad stroke. After pocketing white, he should have scored many as he could off red before leaving a double ball when red was safe for him.

WOMEN IN SPORT

THE DAYS OF JEERING PAST

London, May 13.

From all sorts of unexpected sources comes convincing confirmation that the year that regarded sporting women as monstrous and a suitable subject for ridicule is part of the dim and distant past.

Not so long ago a scoffing laugh, a jeering word, or a terse condemning phrase was all that could be expected when women's sport was mentioned, but now the approving eye, the complimentary written word, and the flattering art of the magic movie camera all combine to enhance the attraction of the more strenuous spare-time activities for the modern freedom-loving woman.

In an idle moment, your United Press' women's sports correspondent dropped in to see a movie of an English country town. Showing in the programme was a 40-minute feature film entitled "Women in Sport"—just to remind us of Boulevard Street.

SILENTLY ADMIRING

It was a good, sensibly-made film, but inevitably it caught some girls in unusual—not to say unflattering—postures. A few years ago that provincial audience would have indulged to the full their notoriously naive sense of humour at the sight of some of the more—or unusual—shots. But they remained silently admiring throughout.

Even the sight of the distinctly corpulent British woman sculling champion driving a fantastically fragile sculling "shell" like an arrow through the water brought hardly a titter from those appreciative movie fans. They sat enthralled while a skilful commentator described in full detail the intricacies and benefits of most of the sports at present most popular with the fun-loving fair sex.

Comic relief was provided intentionally. There was the traditionally beautiful but dumb blonde who appeared at intervals and disastrously tried to emulate the feats of the experts. But in the concluding sequence, showing expert diving girls at a well-known swimming pool, little Miss Dumb-bell had her moment. Climbing to the top of the highest diving board she performed a perfect 60-foot swallow dive.

Local girl made good! Feeling very happy about this, the audience listened enthusiastically to the commentator's signing off comments and heartily applauded his highly complimentary remarks.

Yes, times certainly have changed. —United Press.

DECEPTIVE EASE

CSMI Paddy Ryan of Cardiff inevitably won the welter title with deceptive ease. He is Britain's outstanding amateur and has never lost a fight for the Army since 1938. He is, of course, ABA champion and has been the Army champion in 1943, 1945, 46 and 47. He was ISBA champion last year and this and, of course too, has been in England's singles on many occasions. He too, is the only senior amateur ever to defeat Randolph Turpin. He scored an easy final points win over AB Urquhart.

One of the Army's best champions is L/Cpl. Habbington, and he duly won the title in the middles from AC Hazel with skilful use of a straight left.

L/Cpl Murphy, the Army's knockout specialist, faced the referee to stop the fight in the second round by punishing Cpl. Daw in the flyweight final, and after a stiff fight, S/Instructor Traynor won the feathers from AC Tucker.

In the bantams, the S/Instructor beat AC Duncan to give the Army its fifth ISBA championship, but that was the end of the military successes.

Stoker Cooper proved himself one of the best boxers of the evening when he scored a points win over Cpl. Forrester in the lightweight, and, what I thought was a radically wrong decision was given to AC Sievers over the Army's very fine heavyweight, Cpl. Daniels.

However, five titles in eight contests was remarkably fine going, especially as the RAF men were obviously trained to the minute.

GALE SPOILS CUP FINAL

For the first time in the history of the Army Association Football Cup competition—it dates from 1888—a Guards team appeared in the final at Aldershot. They were the 2nd Batt. the Irish Guards, winners of the BAOR section when they were stationed in Hamburg, and, ironically, it was not only their first final, but their last, for they are now at Colchester awaiting disbandment.

The Irishmen, however, were no match for the semi-professional Royal Engineers from Barton Stacey, and the fact the Sappers won the trophy only by 1-0 was entirely due to the brilliant display of goalkeeping by Guardsman Tighe.

The match was played in a gale of wind and rain in which three players collapsed with stomach cramp, others were obviously distressed, and both teams took full marks for their remarkable stamina in the conditions.

Facing the storm in the first half the RE's gave indication of being likely winners by not only holding their own, but by showing superior skill and making several determined attacks in the teeth of the wind.

ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

After the interval, what proved to be the deciding goal was scored by inside right Driver Smith, and after that it was a one-sided affair which resolved into Guardsman Tighe versus the Royal Engineers, so overrun was the Irish defence.

Briggs and Russell, members of Gillingham's team that beat Bristol City in the FA Cup were in the Engineers' side, and so was Kilmar-nock's outside right, Russell.

But the Sappers I liked best were Pascoe, cool-kicking right back; Driver Goodson, hard tackling and constructive right half; and Sapper Henderson, a more than useful inside right.

Thus the Engineers Battalion took the cup for the third time in 50 years, but the first occasion since 1907 which was the hey-day of that famous depot battalion that won the trophy in two successive seasons, and also captured the FA Amateur Cup and FA Cup proper.

There was an entry of 136 teams this season from BAOR and Home Commands. The Barton Stacey eleven got through eight matches with a goal average of 35 to 11—a most commendable performance. The Irish Guards goal average for six games was 25 to 12.

SIGNS OF A GOLF REVOLT

There are signs of a revolt in the professional golf world.

I heard grumblings at the £1,500 tournament at the Royal Mid-Survey Club, Richmond. The cause of the trouble is unemployment and poor wages among assistants.

There are 300 on the books of the Professional Golfers' Association out of work. The reason is that club professionals simply cannot afford to employ assistants because of lack of supplies and coaching at their shops.

Worse still is that some famous players are employing assistants at starvation wages.

I was told of one world-renowned figure who employs several assistants and their weekly pittance is £2. This can be supplemented by giving lessons to members, members' wives and members' children, and by selling goods in the shop. But as I say this source of income is very thin these days.

COTTON'S LOST FORM

The only advice Henry Cotton could offer to ease the situation is for assistants to work at some other employment during the day and ply their profession in the evenings.

The Richmond tournament convinced me that Cotton has gone back quite a lot. He says he has had no medal round since October, but at his Monte Carlo club he should have been able to keep in touch with the ball; and anyhow, facially he looks far from well.

In inverse ratio little Dai Rees looks fit to fight the kingdom this summer and I opine that he and Australian Norman Von Nida are going to pick up quite a lot of prize money before the season ends.

Rees told me a good story of Cardiff City's match at Watford, hard by his South Herts club. Dai is football mad, so he went along to Vicarage Road but could not get in with the record crowd. Standing outside wondering, someone said: "If I was Dai Rees I should send my card in to the Cardiff directors." This he did and finished up by being guest of honour in the directors' box and room.

TOO GREEDY

Not only is Rees a football enthusiast, but Alf Podgum and Sam King, both in good form just now, were guests of Charlton Athletic at the Cup Final. They even travelled to Wembley in the team's coach.

If golf professionals are not prepared to pay their assistants a living wage, at least they want all the pickings they can get themselves. I learn that recently a big national newspaper offered a fantastic sum for what would have been the outstanding match of the year—Great Britain versus the British Empire. It was suggested that Von Nida and Bobby Locke should oppose Henry Cotton and whoever won the Open Championship, but the plan was spoilt by one player wanting the earth.

By the way, Liverpool's South African footballer, Nieuwenhuys, is going back to the Union as Bobby Locke's assistant.

BACK IN THE RACING PITS

London, May 13.

Fay Taylor, who in 1929 became Britain's first woman speedway rider, recently returned from South Africa where she went in 1939 to become a midget car racing driver.

Back in her favourite racing pits at London's New Cross tracks, Miss Taylor finds it hard to remain still as the riders flash round the track at top speed. Even after all these years as a breakneck speedster, she says she can hardly wait to get back in the saddle.

"A woman's work is never done!" —United Press.

Most Outstanding Sportswoman

London, May 13.

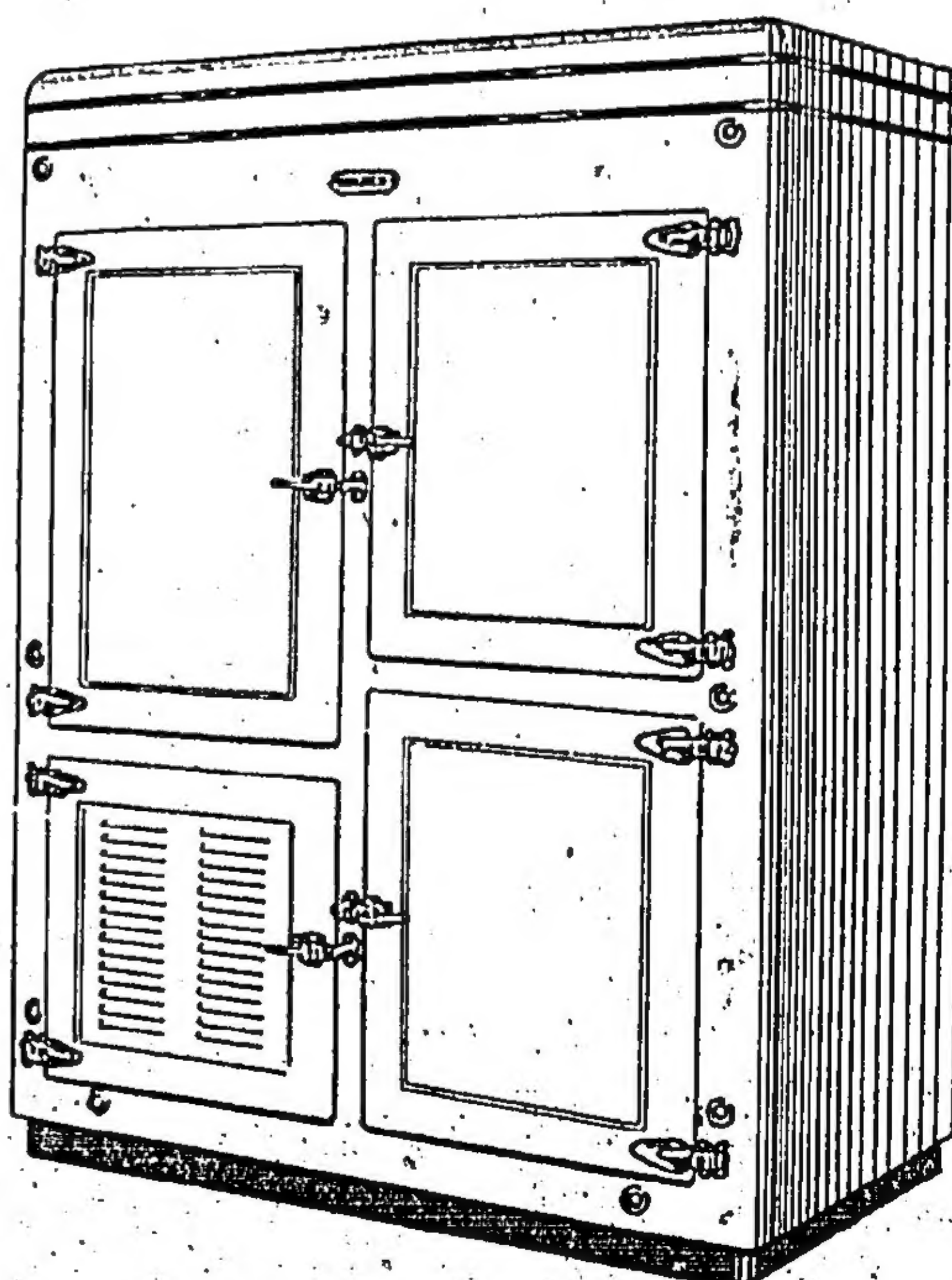
Britain's Vera Dace has been voted the most outstanding sports-woman in the British Civil Service.

Recently prominent in international tennis tournaments, Miss Dace holds the English, French and Irish championship titles, shares the world's doubles championship with Betty Blackbourn and in lawn tennis reached the last eight in last year's Wimbledon mixed and women's doubles contests.—United Press.

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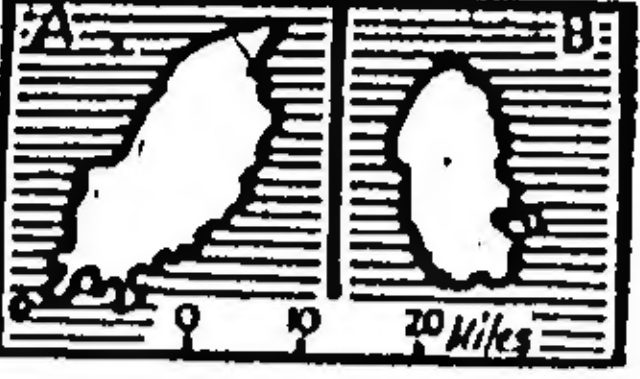
By Reg. Wootton



Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. At what velocity does wind become a gale—20, 25, 30, 47, 55 m.p.h.?
2. Broach is—
3. The word "news" occurs only once in the Bible. It is in—
4. Genesis, Chronicles, Psalms, Proverbs, Matthew, Revelation?
5. Two of the British Isles. Do you know them?



5. You would expect to find an "Act of Parliament" clock in—
6. Which is the oldest of the classic races, Derby, 2,000 Guineas, St. Leger, 1,000 Guineas?
7. Bullion is—
8. Who is "Father" of the House of Commons—
9. The element helium was first discovered in—
10. What point of the compass is midway between N.E. and N.W.?

HURLED SPOON AT GENE

Life with Oleg Cassini, Mexican count, was never dull but sometimes terrifying, Gene Tierney said in evidence.

Gene, who was granted a divorce from Oleg, said: "My husband has a violent temper. When things didn't suit him, he threw things. Once he hurled a hot spoon at me. 'He loved parties, and expected me to go out with him night after night.'"

"When I told him I couldn't be a gay wife and working actress at the same time, he went out himself. 'I gave a party to which Oleg brought 10 or 12 girls I hadn't met and didn't want to meet. He dined with the girls, and neglected me.'"

Gene won the custody of her three-year-old daughter.

Cassini, who renounced his title to become an American citizen, still designs Gene's frocks, although they have been separated for several months.

MILLIONS OF CHINESE AGAIN ON THE MOVE

— By Thomas Aldeguer —

ONE of the greatest migrations in the history of China is in progress as, with the advent of milder weather, millions of war-displaced persons, living in what was once "Free China," set out on their long trudge back to their pre-war homes in former occupied areas.

The majority are destitute peasants and manual labourers who sold their few worldly possessions during the war years to keep body and soul together. Now, as one Chinese relief official puts it, they are determined to return to their ancestral homes "to live or die."

By far the greater number, estimated at something like a million and a half, are making for the vast area which was flooded by the Yellow River—recently shifted back to its pre-war course—for the past eight years.

INFLUX INTO HONAN

According to semi-official Chinese sources, refugees are arriving at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 a day in the former flooded districts in Honan province, which in most cases are still nothing more than stretches of sand or weed-covered wastes.

In one townlet, the population has already grown seven times compared with a few weeks ago, adding to the burden of relief agencies, as there is not a blade of grass within a radius of three miles.

Other sizable groups of displaced persons are slowly and painfully making their way towards the coastal areas recently recovered from the Communists, most of them without any knowledge of the present conditions in their pre-war villages or even whether their old farmsteads are still standing.

The luckiest of China's estimated 20,000,000 war refugees are 300 war orphans who have returned to their native city of Mukden, in Manchuria, without having to do any walking. Travelling under the care of relief organisations, they made their long journey from their wartime refuge of Chungking to Mukden by river boat, train and ocean steamer.

RECLAMATION PLAN

IN view of the grave situation in the former Yellow River flooded area—covering 2,500,000 acres of rich farmland in Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces—caused by returning refugees, the Executive Yuan has ordered CNRRA to submit detailed plans for what the Chinese press described as "the most ambitious project in China's history since the building of the Great Wall"—a trillion dollar, three-year programme to reclaim more than 2,000,000 acres of the country's best farmland and rehabilitate 5,000,000 people who sacrificed their livelihood to stop the Japanese.

A CNRRA announcement reveals that CNRRA and UNRRA, with the active participation of a number of Government ministries, are joining forces in a gigantic campaign to bring new life, production, commerce, transportation and health services to 30 flood-devastated countries in three central provinces, inundated when the Yellow River's course was diverted in 1939 by Chinese troops to check a Japanese drive.

The long-range project will be carried on by the Government ministries concerned at the end of the UNRRA programme.

The first phase of the programme has already started in Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu, where dyke-repair projects, seed and implements distribution, farmers' loans, direct relief and mass tractor ploughing projects are helping the farmers to recover from the ravages of recurring floods and paving the way for new settlers.

The Government is reported to be prepared to spend CN140,000 million (£3,000,000) for the first year's operation of the reclamation programme, while UNRRA has agreed to contribute agricultural, industrial and communications equipment with an estimated value of more than US\$12,000,000 (£3,000,000) to launch the mammoth rehabilitation programme.

IMMENSE SCOPE

THE programme is said to be similar in many respects to the Tennessee Valley Authority project in the United States, and to involve agricultural rehabilitation, river dredging and irrigation, rehabilitation of small industries and rural economy, reconstruction of communications, and the establishment of public health and social welfare services in the flooded areas.

The immense scope of the project can be seen in a preliminary report by relief experts, which declares that the rehabilitation of the flooded areas will require the provision of at least partial subsistence for several million people until crops can be harvested; and the manufacture, purchase and distribution of livestock, farm implements, hand tools, seed, well-digging equipment and housing materials; the clearance or drainage of large areas of land; the delivery of large stocks of UNRRA supplies; repair of dykes, and the use of power machinery for reclaiming extensive areas of Honan which have been completely abandoned for a number of seasons.

"In addition to the tasks of procuring and distributing relief and rehabilitation supplies," said the report, "special problems of determining land ownership, seeking a remission of taxes and the restoration of village industries, to mention only a few matters, will be necessary over wide areas where there has been complete abandonment of villagers."

NO CROPS

IN many areas of Honan, said the report, no crops have been grown since the region was first flooded, so the only seed supplies will be the little the returning population can bring with them.

"The flooded land provides no forage for livestock," the report continued. "There is little shelter. Wells essential for domestic water supply and village gardens are silted. The most urgent problems, therefore, are the distribution of seed in time for the planting of the first crop this spring, the construction of temporary houses, the excavation of silted wells and the provision of sufficient food to keep the people alive during the transition period."

As relief work gets under way, diplomatic representatives of the United States, Canada and Australia, in their capacity as delegates to the UNRRA Council of the Committee for the Far East, are said to have warned UNRRA, CNRRA and the Chinese Government officials that unless a solution is found to the military problem in Honan—where fighting is going on immediately north of the former flooded area—the flood reclamation programme may founder.

FEEDING STATIONS

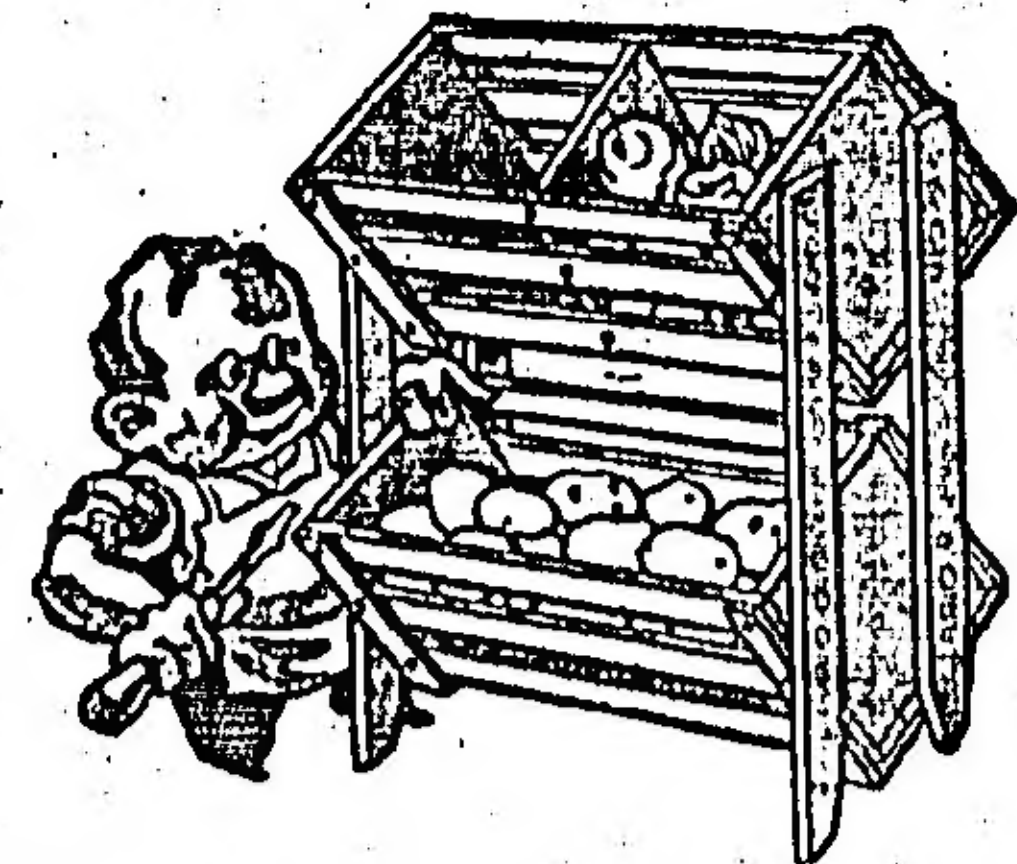
HIGH relief officials are said to be contacting the Communist authorities in an endeavour to secure non-interference with the reclamation programme.

Meanwhile, a number of mass feeding stations have been set up throughout the flood-devastated area, and more are being erected. In sections where there are no feeding stations, food and cash are being issued to the returning refugees.

It is estimated that 5,500 villages were destroyed by the Yellow River's floods in the past few years, 300,000 people killed, and 1,300,000 displaced from their native places.—Reuter.

CHIPPY

makes a present for mother...



I HAVE been busy designing something for you to make as a sure-winner present for your wife or mother—a strong vegetable bin.

YOU WILL NEED: Five 10in. squares of timber, 1in. thick, for ends and top partitions. (Fruit box ends from your greengrocer will do).

Eighteen battens each 2ft. 6ins. long by 2 1/4in. wide by 1/4in. thick.

If 1/4in. timber cannot be bought your grocer may be able to let you have some old egg boxes which will provide good 5-10in. timber.

But note: If you use the lighter wood you must strengthen the lower bin, as well as the upper, with a middle partition. This will give you four small compartments instead of one large one and two small ones.

Four pieces of timber 2ft. 5ins. long by 2 1/4in. wide by 1/4in. thick, for the legs.

Twelve feet of battening 1in. wide by 1/4in. thick, to be cut into 12 pieces to hold the lengthwise battens in position against the ends.

1 3/4in. and 2in. screws.

STEP 1: Shape the legs so that they taper slightly towards the bottom (see drawing.)

STEP 2: Make the two bins by firmly screwing the lengthwise battens on

to the ends and central partition, three on each side of each bin and three across the bottom. Side overlaps the bottom and is nailed to it—to prevent bottom sagging.

STEP 3: With your longer screws, fix the battens on the sides and bottom of the end of each box. The screws pass through the long battens and into the end pieces. This is for strengthening.

STEP 4: Screw on the legs, two at each end to hold the bins in position, tilting the bins forward at an angle of about 45 degrees to the floor.

STEP 5: Paint with a colour to match your kitchen. I have green-enamelled the outside of mine, and dark oak-stained the inside.

NOTE: If you want to make a bigger bin, you must use correspondingly heavier timber to bear the weight.

[WATCH FOR CHIPPY NEXT SATURDAY]

MYSTERY OF LOST CORPSES CLEARED

The mystery of the lost corpses, which has distressed French medical students for months past, has now been solved by the discovery that Paris undertakers are operating a ghastly black market of their own.

The investigation leading to this discovery was prompted by students of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, who complained that the bodies, or "stiffs," normally put at their disposal for autopsies and medical study were no longer available.

It has been the practice in Paris, as elsewhere in the world, to deliver to medical students the bodies of paupers who died in public hospitals. These bodies were sent to "Le Grand Charnier," or the principal morgue of the Paris Medical School. But the number of bodies available has declined from the pre-war figure of 70 a month to only 10—a figure which the medical students declared was inadequate for their researches.

Investigation led to the disclosure that some undertakers are offering bribes to morgue attendants in Paris hospitals for information about unclaimed bodies.

With this information, an undertaker goes to the hospital, makes a fictitious statement of identification, and asks that the body be given a proper—though pauper—burial.

Thus the body becomes entitled to a formal burial, with services of the undertaker, at the expense of the city of Paris. The undertaker secures a fee—and the medical student loses a "stiff."

Thus is registered a new low in the unprincipled stratagems of post-war business operations in France.

SCIENCE SHORT:

IS IT LOVE AMONG THE PENGUINS?

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE

Little George is the dead end kid among the penguins which we have brought back from Antarctica, while Butch and Babe have fallen in love.

Scrappy George stands ten inches high, the tiniest of the score of rock hopper and golden crested penguins aboard the Byrd expedition flagship, Mount Olympus, whose stern is a menagerie of birds and dogs. As penguins go these are a tough lot with plenty of fight.

Relatives of assorted shapes and sizes from 12 to 10 inches tall delight in throwing pecking pinches at George, but the quick web-footed George usually manages to return one peck before scrambling to safety, squawking penguin curses.

Currently Moulting

The whole gang of black and white penguins with golden crests like querulous eyebrows is currently moulting, but will be more presentable with new feathers on their arrival in Washington. Originally there were more, but some died and others were traded to the Wellington Zoo for two graceful, black swans with red bills. The swans live in a separate wooden crate near the penguin cage which has a swimming pool and a canvas cover for protection against the tropical sun.

About ten penguins died at the outset. Biologist Jack Perkins had to force feed them all, patting a penguin's stomach to make its mouth pop open and then quickly stuffing a fish down its throat. Now almost all of them are eating themselves with robust navy appetites.

Difficult To Tell

Butch and Babe, two stately emperor penguins, have fallen in love with Perkins and maybe with each other. One case is easy to understand—Perkins stands out the daily fish. But whether Butch and Babe actually are that way about each other is a problem.

No one can differentiate between male and female penguins excepting maybe Perkins, and Perkins says that he has read that Adelle penguin cannot even tell themselves. He says if a male penguin makes a pass at another and gets no reaction, it's an unresponsive female. If the second penguin wants to fight, it's a male.

So Perkins doesn't know whether Butch and Babe are mates or just a couple of girls or boys. But they appear affectionate, indulging in mutual back-scratching and other co-operative activities, leading to speculation that perhaps the Washington Zoo someday will have an emperor penguin family.—Associated Press.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



IT MUST BE SWEET TO ACCUMULATE ENOUGH MONEY SO THAT ONE DOESN'T HAVE TO THINK: ONE CAN HIRE THINKERS FOR NEXT TO NOTHING ANYWAY.... ASK THE SCHOOL TEACHERS....



THE BUG DOESN'T HAVE TO THINK... THAT'S DONE FOR HIM... IF HE WINS IT'S HIS MANAGER'S STRATEGY. IF HE LOSES THAT'S JUST HIS HARD LUCK.



THE TIRED BUSINESS MAN DOESN'T HAVE TO THINK HOW HE'LL SPEND HIS EVENINGS... IT'S ALL ARRANGED FOR HIM... HE'S JUST DRAGGED ALONG... IT DOESN'T MATTER... HE CAN SLEEP ANYWHERE.

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£30,000,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS FLOWN TO BRITAIN

Stowed in strongboxes of British airliners, more than £30,000,000 worth of uncut diamonds have been flown into Britain during the past year. London is now the centre of the world's diamond trade.

Chiefly, the diamonds came from mines in Africa. After being sorted in the Diamond Trading Co.'s office in London, they were redistributed to cutters in all parts of the world.

Mr. Dale, in the Diamond Trading Co.'s offices in Holborn Viaduct, casually showed single stones worth £10,000.

"The Diamond Trading Company," said Mr. Dale, "handles 95 per cent of the world's rough diamonds. We buy them from a non-profit-making institution called the Diamond Producers' Association and then resell to various firms who cut the rough stones into gems."

"We are constantly despatching stones to all parts of the world and always use air transport for this purpose," he said. "Small consignments of stones we send by ordinary airmail. Larger packages travel by air freight."

When a very valuable consignment of precious stones or gold bullion arrives at London Airport a special armed guard meets the airliner as it taxis into dispersal.

Armed Guards At Airport

The precious cargo is then unloaded and after being passed through Customs is rushed to London in a car with an armed escort.

So great has been the volume of traffic in precious stones on British-South American Airways routes that all the corporation's airliners are now fitted with a special strongbox.

Outstanding cargo of valuables of the past 12 months was the shipment

ROBOT PLANE WILL FIGHT ROCKETS

British and American scientists have been trying since the end of the war to make weapons for completely automatic war.

That is the secret behind Mr. Noel Baker's statement in the Commons on new weapons "just round the corner."

The scientists' aims are: 1—Long-range rockets, guided by radio, which would travel a height of 100 miles at more than 8,000 mph, could cross Britain in 1½ minutes, and could easily carry atom bombs.

Self-guided

2—An antidote to such rockets; new type fighters which would guide themselves by radio on to the target rocket. The fighter would fly even faster than the bomb.

When within a certain range it would blow itself up—almost certainly using atomic energy—destroying everything within a radius of a few miles.

This might happen at so great a height that nothing would be heard on the earth. The only news would be the disappearance from radar screens of both the bomb and the fighter, possibly replaced by a signal representing a cloud of radioactivity.

Back for more

3—More conventional pilotless bombers which would return to base for more bombs after a raid (at 1,000 mph or more) and work throughout the 24 hours.

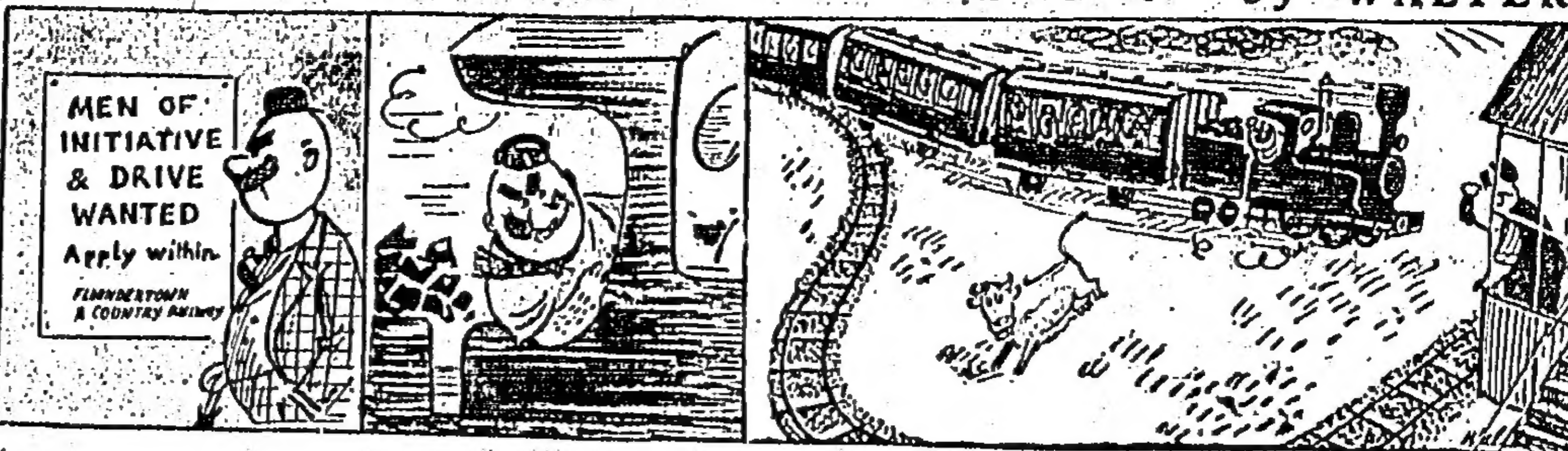
4—Pilotless fighters to counter them. Self-homing devices would be included in the fighters.

Defence against atomic rockets, although extremely difficult, is not impossible, because it is very unlikely that any country will ever have many atom bombs.

The explosive type of uranium is so scarce and difficult to make that very large numbers are out of the question.

DAB & FLOUNDER

by WALTER



BOOKS
by
**JAMES
AGATE**

This is paradise for Cricketers

"Lord's," by Sir Pelham Warner.
(Harrap, 15s.)

THERE are two ways of writing about cricket—the flowery and the matter-of-fact.

Go back with me fifty years, reader, to the Manchester Test Match of 1896. Australia had been set 125 runs to win the match. Twenty years later our greatest critic of the national game wrote about the end of this wonderful game:

"With nine runs still to be got, Kelly gave a chance to Lilley at the wicket, and Lilley let the ball drop to the earth. The heart of Richardson might have burst at this, but it did not. To the end he strove and suffered. Australia won by three wickets, and the players ran from the field—all of them save Richardson. He stood at the bowling crease, dazed. Could the match have been lost? his spirit protested. Could it be that the gods had looked on and permitted so much painful striving to go unrewarded? His body still shook from the violent

motion. He stood there like some fine animal baffled at the uselessness of great strength and effort in this world. A companion led him to the pavilion."

Lovely writing! Exquisite writing! Only it is just not accurate. I saw every ball of that match, and remember the end of it perfectly. In my mind's eye I can see how, after Australia had made the winning hit, Richardson, instead of standing still like some dazed animal, legged it to the pavilion and got down two points before anybody else. The point is that in 1916 Neville Cardus, the author of that majestic piece of prose, if he watched the game at all, watched it from behind the bars of his nursery window. He was seven.

Sir Pelham Warner does not fantasize. He writes with a straight bat, and leaves the flicking of balls off the wicket to others.

The difference between him and Cardus is that between Grace and Ranjitsinhji. Grace leaned up against a ball, and it was at the boundary; Ranji waved a conjurer's wand, and a small boy picked the magic up and threw it back.

In his new book "Plum" tells the story of Lord's cricket ground, tells it in a plain, four-square, and plainly. Everything that anybody

could want to know about Lord's is here. To say what is in this book would be like drawing a map on the scale of a mile to a mile.

"Lord's" is a great book by a great cricketer who is also a great sportsman and a great gentleman.

"Jonathan Wild," by Henry Fielding; "Persuasion," by Jane Austen.
(Hamish Hamilton, 6s.)

THESE are the first two volumes in a new series of world masterpieces. Nicely got up, well printed, attractively bound, and convenient for the pocket.

It is good to see "Jonathan Wild" again. This is the story of the thief-taker who himself came to the gallows.

Wild, who had the confidence of all the petty thieves in town and then used that confidence to hang them, kept his character to the end. When he was in the cart and the crowd was throwing stones at him, he supplied his hands to the pangs of the cart, and emptied it of his bottle-screw, which he carried out of the world in his hand. The book ends with 15 maxims of equal service to the Dictator and the small-time gangster. Here is the first of Wild's maxims:

"Never to do more mischief to another than was necessary to the

effecting his purpose; for that mischief was too precious a thing to be thrown away."

And here is the last:

"That the heart was the proper seat of hatred, and the countenance of affection and friendship."

It need hardly be said that this book is a masterpiece of irony.

Its companion volume offers magnificent contrast.

"Sir Walter Elliot, of Kellynch Hall, in Somersetshire, was a man who, for his own amusement, never took up any book but the Baronetage."

There is no question of choosing between these two works.

Read both.

"Theatre Organ World," by Jack Courtney.
(Theatre Organ World, 21s.)

WE all of us know the cinema organist, the young gentleman who bobs up in a lighting half-way between scenic artist and billiard peach to perform at an instrument sounding like an overgrown hurdy-gurdy a glutinous version of Schubert's "Ave Maria," followed by "Mamma's Goin' to Swat dem Flies."

After which the sleek young gentleman bobs down and the business of the evening is resumed.

But suppose it isn't a young gentleman? Very well, then it's an old one. And I hold that there is nothing less pleasing than an old gentleman floating on a strawberry cloud with a puce halo.

What this book does not reveal is what cinema organists do during those three-hour intervals when they are not lolling out rubbish. It is, to me, difficult to conceive a more dreadful life than being condemned to three or four 20-minute spells of work with nothing to employ the rest of the day. However, each to his taste, and if a man is determined to be a cinema organist in a penumbra of mashed pineapple there is nothing to stop him.

Certainly this book will give him enormous encouragement. It does what it sets out to do brilliantly. And, to be perfectly frank, I can't think that the hundred or so cinema organists whose portraits are given here look any less handsome, artistic or intelligent than the same number of, shall I say, book reviewers.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE meaning of much contemporary verse, said a critic the other day, is not always clear at a first reading. Try the following:

The white freckles on the laurel bush
Do not prove
That a very clever man in
Merioneth is a demagogue in
Not until a broken shutter
Blows the wind off its hinges.

It is from "My Ode To What Other Can," and its haunting music has already been commented on by those two pimply little gals who look as though mice had gnawed their clothes for many a day.

Murder of an Elephant (V)

TIMIDLY Mr. Walver, the history of, I understand, said the detective, "that, on occasion, you exercised 'jingo' the elephant." That is so, "Are you very fond of elephants?" "Not inordinately. I think it must have been Hannibal's campaigns which awoke my interest in—" "I think it must have been that," interrupted the detective. "But were you not afraid of looking foolish with such a charge?" Mr. Walver, who had never looked anything but foolish in his life, with or without an elephant, smirked. "Did you exercise Bingo on the Wednesday

in question?" asked Malpractice. "No. He—er—it was absent. I thought Fang had it with him." "When did you last see it—er—him?" "The day before," replied Walver. "I walked with it in the garden behind—" The don stopped short. "Yes?" prompted Malpractice. The don remained silent. "Be- hold the butter?" suggested the detective. "Er—yes," said the don, as though reluctantly. Malpractice made a hasty note, and dismissed the historian curtly.

Mongolian Rovers

THE constructive statesman who suggested that international affairs would present fewer problems if we could organise cricket matches against Russian teams noted, I hope, the atmosphere of cordiality and affection in which the Test Matches were being played in Australia. Speaking for myself, it has long been my dearest wish to see an Uzbek cloven at Lord's and a Bashkir fifteen at Twickenham.

America lags behind

IT is reported that Paul Whiteman, jun., son of the "King of Jazz," is calling himself the Crown Prince of Jazz. Too late for the joke. Years and years ago Mr. Harris, the Sausage King, introduced his son as the Sausage Prince of Wales, or so I was told.

THE LOVE OF MUSIC HAS GROWN

By DYNELEY HUSSEY
Music Critic of The Times

ONE of the remarkable features in the cultural history of Britain during the past 50 years has been the renaissance in the musical world—a survival both of creative activity and of a greater public interest in all forms of the art. Indeed, without this awakened love of music in the ordinary citizen, the chief incentive to the production of new works would have been wanting. British composers would hardly have achieved their high rank among the creative artists of their age.

Not that England was ever "the land without music" of German fiction. A vigorous musical tradition persisted even when the standard of British music was admittedly at its lowest. But this was a tradition of choral singing, stronger in the provinces than in the metropolis, rather than of creative composition. England relied for her opera and her orchestral music upon foreign executives. Composers were content to copy alien models in default of a living national style.

PARRY AND SHELLEY

The renaissance is usually dated from the production of Hubert Parry's setting of Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" in 1890. The title of that work is appropriate to the occasion of the release of English music from foreign, and mainly German, domination. The activities of Parry and his contemporaries were certainly symptoms of a new movement which gave English musicians a better concept of themselves.

The popular movement began some 15 years later. Like all successful popular movements, it arose spontaneously among ordinary men and women, it was neither inspired nor imposed from above. Among the notable manifestations of this revival of interest in music were the Promenade Concerts ("Proms") established in 1894 at the Queen's nearly all the men stated that it

Hall, London, (since destroyed in the air raids of 1940). The late Sir Henry Wood began these concerts, which are still flourishing under the patronage of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Beginning with popular programmes the "Proms" contained a certain amount of symphonic music, but were at first largely devoted to lighter works. Gradually, as public taste improved, Wood was able to eliminate the more trivial things. The concerts eventually became an annual opportunity for relishing the bulk of the classical repertoire and of making an acquaintance with a wide range of modern music.

VISITOR TO ENGLAND

From the first, Tchaikovsky, for example, has had a conspicuous place in the Promenade programmes and has never lost the popularity which he acquired early in the history of the concerts. His music had been heard and admired in London, for instance, at the concerts of the august Royal Philharmonic Society. The composer himself had come to England a few months before his death to receive the degree of Doctor of Music from Cambridge University. Yet Tchaikovsky was still an unknown quantity to the general public in England. His success with the audiences at the Promenade Concerts was instantaneous, and, unlike so many passing fashions, his music has remained firmly established.

Ever since Tchaikovsky's music won its popularity in England, it has made converts to the art. People who have hitherto taken no particular interest in music are attracted to serious concerts. This power of attraction was conspicuously manifested during World War II. Musical people who have come into contact with young men and women in the Armed Forces confirm a strong impression. Large numbers of youngsters, whose previous musical experience had been confined to the dance-band and the cinema organ, have had their interest in more serious music aroused by hearing something by Tchaikovsky. In a broadcast interview of patients in a naval hospital recently established in 1894 at the Queen's nearly all the men stated that it

Jests And Jeers

As Rumson would have described it: a wolf is a broad-minded guy.

Trail-car pushing seems to be very popular in China at the moment. Useful training in case of a coal shortage.

A man is never so weak as when some woman is telling him, how strong he is.



Herbert: Wot's a minimum wage, Albert?

Albert: Wot yer gets for goin' to yer work. If yer wants to make a bit more yer does a bit of work.

The worried father hurried to the hospital where his son had been taken with a broken leg and myriad cuts and bruises.

"What happened, son?" he asked. "The girl friend and I were jitter-bugging," the boy explained, "when her old man came in. He's deaf and couldn't hear the music—so he threw me out the window!"

Luxurious Living In Luxembourg

Luxembourg City, known in Britain because it was the centre of British recorded commercial radio entertainment in prewar days, is enjoying prosperity unknown elsewhere in Europe, if not the world, today.

There are plenty of goods from every part of the world. The reason is that Luxembourg, with a small population, has a big steel industry, and steel is currency anywhere.

Luxembourg is the capital of the Duchy of Luxembourg, which covers 899 square miles and has a population of 250,000, of whom 57,000 are in Luxembourg City. Agriculture engages 80,000 persons, who cultivate 398,173 acres, mostly oats and potatoes.

Escaped Great Damage

The important mining and metallurgical industries produce annually 5,200,000 tons of iron ore, 1,550,000 tons of pig iron, and 1,500,000 tons of steel. There are 35 blast furnaces, employing 3,815, and seven steel works employing 2,100.

The war damage is estimated at £100,000,000 sterling, which the Luxembourgers do not mind paying, but they object to their standing army, consisting of three battalions. They are asking £350,000,000 reparation from Germany.

Luxembourg escaped any considerable war damage. Lack of coke has caused the steel works to drop to 85 per cent capacity, but still they are producing enough to give the Luxembourgers a well-fed existence.

Food From Holland

Most of the essential food and dairy products are imported from Holland and Switzerland in return for steel goods.

Every home is well supplied with coal. There is a customs union between Belgium and Luxembourg. A proposed customs union between Holland and Luxembourg, due to start in March, is opposed by the farming population which fears the competition of Dutch agricultural commodities.

The Luxembourg Government asked the Big Four to approve annexation of a strip of territory one to eight miles wide on the German frontier, so as to get control of the railway on the eastern bank of the Moselle River and to build a dam on the River Our, to the north.

Child Movie Star May Retire

When her contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer expires in October, 1949, child star Margaret O'Brien may retire from the screen, her mother said recently.

Margaret, who is 10, plans to enter a San Francisco convent school with the object of graduating when she is 16.

She will then decide whether to continue her movie career.

NANCY Nothing If Not Enterprising

By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliott's Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Round the Empire With Pateman

Answer to Stonemason's puzzle—
8 8 7 0 5 4 3 2 1 Totals 45
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Totals 45
8 8 4 1 0 7 6 3 2 Totals 45

PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



ANZAC COCKTAIL PARTY

ANZACS IN HONGKONG were hosts at a cocktail party at the Buffs Mess on Monday to the Aircrew Mess of Cathay Pacific Airways. Snapped at the function are: at left—Captain A. R. Lewis, Mr W. Dobson, Mr C. de Sallo Robertson and Mrs Dickinson; below—Mrs Black, Mrs Middlmiss and Mr and Mrs Wilde. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



ROSARY CHURCH WEDDING—Picture on the left is of Mr and Mrs J. D. McElhono and their attendants after their wedding last Saturday at the Rosary Church. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MR CHU LAU CHEN and his bride, formerly Miss Nancy Wong, who were married at the Registry last Saturday. (Photo: Photograms)

ROSE EMME being led in by Mrs Henry Eu after winning the Harvey Bay Handicap at last Saturday's meeting at the Valley. The jockey is Mr Ostroumoff. (Photo: Mao Chung)



ST TERESA and Recreio girls, who met in a friendly badminton match last weekend, pose in a group at the left. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

MR FERNANDO AUGUSTO PEREIRA MIGUEL and his bride, Miss Hilda Anna Laurel, shown at right after their wedding last Sunday at St Teresa's Church. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL was the scene of the wedding last week of Mr M. F. von Wissenfuh and Miss Bessie Lee. Group taken after the ceremony. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

"TUDOR" OYSTER

"THE ACME OF PERFECTION AND TIME KEEPING"

- 17 JEWEL MOVEMENT
- LUMINOUS DIAL
- SWEEP SECOND HAND
- ANTI-MAGNETIC
- SHOCK RESISTING
- STAINLESS STEEL WATERPROOF CASE

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"ROLEX" WATCH FACTORY

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ULSTER AUTOMOBILE CLUB INTERNATIONAL
1,000 MILES CIRCUIT OF IRELAND TRIAL

HILLMAN MINX

GAINS

2 FIRSTS

- Team prize won by 3 Hillman Minx Saloons against 12 teams comprising cars of unlimited capacity.
- Closed cars up to 11 h.p.—Hillman Minx gains 1st and 2nd places.

THE HILLMAN MINX —

THE WORLD'S MOST SUCCESSFUL LIGHT CAR!

Sole Distributors:—

GILMAN & COMPANY LTD.

4A Des Voeux Road, Central.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

THE FUND WILL CLOSE
ON 31ST MAY

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph") \$228,849.05	
Pacific Union Trading Co., Ltd.	200.00
"Gripes" Table 21 and friends	82.65
Dr. K. K. Wong	100.00
Nan Kang Company	500.00
Chingpo Postal Remittances & Savings Bank	500.00
British Flood Relief Ball held in Gloucester Hotel on May 6	9,423.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. W. Salter	100.00
Keen Seng Brickworks	100.00

\$40-0-0 and \$236,854.70

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

Bevin To Visit Germany

London, May 16. Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin plans to visit Germany soon to spur the Germans into greater efforts to overcome their food shortage and industrial plight, the Foreign Office disclosed today.

Mr. Bevin reportedly made a snap decision to tour the British zone after hearing first-hand reports from the occupation leaders brought to London for talks on the food crisis.

He plans to make personal contacts with Germans, talk to steel workers and try to find out for himself what is needed. He wants to give the Germans the urge to pull themselves from their plight, informants said.

The date of Mr. Bevin's trip is indefinite. Probably he will go after he has taken a vacation. His health has not been good and he has had little rest since the Moscow conference began.—United Press.

— TO-MORROW —
AT THE
LEE THEATRE

THE MAN
WHO CAME
TO DINNER

WARRIOR BROS. HAPPIEST HIT
with Jimmy Durante • Richard Travis • Billie Burke • Reginald Gardiner • Directed by
Wm. Keighley • Screen Play by John F. and
Philip G. Epstein • Warner Bros. First Night Picture
From the Stage Play by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
and MORRIS HART • Produced by Sam H. Harris

COME AND ROAR!

THE MAN
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NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

CHURCH NOTICE

GOSPEL HALL
Doddell Street
(Between the Bank of China, and the National City Bank of New York)
Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking of Bread.
Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study (John 16).
Thursday 7 p.m. Prayer Meeting.
All English speaking friends are welcome.

Bevin Retains Hope For Eleventh-hour Big Four Agreement

London, May 16.

Mr Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, winding up the two-day debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons today, declared that he had seen many eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute settlements and he hoped that there would still be a settlement of differences between the Big Four.

"But if I have to come to you eventually and say that it cannot be done, then in the light of that the Government will have to review the whole of their policy," he declared.

The Minister declared that the Government did not accept the view that Britain has ceased to play the role of a great power. "We still have our historic part to play," he said.

Mr Bevin dealt mainly with the Middle and Far East, though in a brief reference to the Saar he said that the Government always supported the French claim to the "old Saar" and hoped they would not insist on claiming any permanent enlargement.

Here are other points in his speech: "In all negotiations with Egypt there have been and will be no attempt to appease the Egyptian Government at the expense of the Sudanese people. I offered a just settlement and never attempted to buy it. I care not whether they take it to the Security Council or anywhere else. We can go no further."

"Middle East—The Government must maintain continuing interest in the area if only because our economic and financial interests in the Middle East are of vast importance to us and to other countries as well. If these interests were lost to us, the effect on the life of this country would be considerable. reduction in the standard of living."

Indonesia—Prompt British action in Indonesia had saved millions of lives and he, Mr Bevin, had taken all possible steps open to him to encourage a settlement between the Dutch and Indonesians.

Japan—"I hope it may be possible to conclude an early peace treaty with Japan. The first step is to reach an Allied agreement on the basis of the treaty."

No Feebleness

Earlier Mr Harold Macmillan, chief Opposition speaker today, said that Britain must continue fairly and firmly without recrimination or vacillation to resist unreasonable Russian pressure, either on Britain or her friends. History taught that in feebleness and insincerity lay the seeds of war.

The debate took place on a motion for adjournment, which means there was no vote.

Mr. Rees Williams, Labour, criticising the Allied policy regarding trade with Japan, said that the Americans had asked to some extent to recover stolen goods. In Japan there were large quantities of goods—lin, rubber, lead and the like—taken from British possessions. They were not the property of their governments, but private individuals, and were taken to Japan by the Japanese. Those goods had never been handed back, no compensation had been made and it was known that they were taken to America. There was no authority for that in international law or natural justice.

Mr Harold Macmillan, Minister Resident at the Allied Headquarters, Mediterranean, during the war and chief Opposition speaker today, expressed alarm at certain aspects of the European scene, which seemed to show deterioration rather than improvement, he said. One could not be too thankful that the United States had abandoned isolation and recognised that the safety and prosperity of the new world was inseparably bound up with the restoration and reconstruction of the old.

Obscure And Hesitating

Speaking of Greece, Mr Macmillan said that he felt the Foreign Secretary's conduct of affairs there since he took up office had sometimes been obscure and hesitating. He said that unless genuine accommodation could be found between the Communistic and Democratic world, who could say there would not be a third world war. "In all vital matters of state time is not on our side. On the contrary, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the Soviet Government is persistently following a policy of procrastination. Does Russia want

QUESTION ON WINDSORS

London, May 17.

Communist leader Philip Piratin has served notice that he will ask in the Commons next week whether or not the Duke and Duchess of Windsor had received undue allotments of dollars.

The treasury regulations provide that British tourists may convert only £75 yearly into foreign currencies.

The Windsors arrived last night from the United States.—Associated Press.

COLOMBO STRIKE

Colombo, May 17.

The city's tramway system was paralysed by a strike of 4,500 municipal workers, who demanded a 50 percent wage increase, better housing and the appointment of a welfare officer.

The strike of 3,000 clerical workers and labourers of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, continued.—Associated Press.

to see Germany emerge as a nation? Does Russia mean to secure by force the rich agricultural land across the German frontier?" Failure to agree upon the Austrian treaty was very alarming and implications serious. He wanted to know if it was the Russians' intention never to allow a free and democratic Austria. Was partition of Austria to be permanent?

All over Central and Eastern Europe Mr Macmillan said the planning. It is decently covered up beneath the outward forms of peace and diplomacy, but it would be folly to disguise ourselves from the truth," he declared.

Policy Towards Italy

Mr Macmillan hoped that Britain would be as tolerant to Italy as possible. That was the British and American interest in every sense, morally and materially.

Referring to the idea of a United Europe, Mr Macmillan said that Britain must take the lead and France to join in the crusade to build up a sense of unity among the nations of Europe.

They must go forward resolutely and rapidly with a solution of the problem of the control of atomic energy. One nation should not be allowed to impede action agreeable to a great body of nations.

Mr Bevin, winding up the debate, said that he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic. "I do not minimise the difficulties, but I have been a good many years engaged in difficult negotiations of all kinds and I never give up until the final break comes. I have seen many eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute settlements."

Commenting on the criticism that the Government did not take sufficient interest in the control of atomic energy, the Foreign Secretary pointed to the British mission in Japan, British representatives all over China and a Special Commissioner's organisation in Southeast Asia. Without Lord Sarn's organisation the whole region might have been affected by starvation.

Because famine did not happen no one noticed it. He invited Members of the House to study the work done by British administrators from Singapore, which had saved a great catastrophe. It was a good tribute to British administration.

Trade Treaty With China

Speaking of China Mr Bevin said that the Government had made approaches to the Chinese Government for a trade treaty at the same time as the United States Government, but the Chinese postponed negotiations with Britain until they had settled with the United States. It was hoped that the negotiations would soon be completed.

"Under the 1943 treaty acceptance of responsibility in connection with former international settlements was undertaken by the Chinese Government. A liquidation committee has been established, whose duty it is to determine the liabilities. Some progress has been made, but there has been a lot of delay."

"I hope matters will be speeded up, and I undertake to the House that I will follow the matter up personally in a vigorous manner."

"Meanwhile, former employees are receiving from the British Government up to £40 a month per person, which we shall call upon the Chinese Government to settle in the final adjustment."

Peace With Japan

Mr Bevin endorsed the tributes made during the debate to General Douglas MacArthur. He said that everything might not be as Britain wanted it in Japan, but it was wrong to say that she did not make her views known. This was done both in Washington and Tokyo. Many of the questions raised in the debate would in any case be dealt with in the final settlement in which Britain would have full opportunity to make her view known and submit her proposals.

He hoped that it might be possible to conclude an early peace treaty with Japan. The first step was already laid—agreement on the basis for the treaty. "The Government's efforts will be directed towards that end and we shall, of course, keep in close touch with the Commonwealth governments in this matter."

Regarding complaints about labor conditions in the Japanese textile industry, Mr Bevin said that recent enactment enforcing wage standards applied to the textile industry. It also stipulated that children under 15 would be withheld from industry. This, he said, was a very important law so far as Japan was concerned.

A Labour Attaché would be sent to Tokyo to keep the Government advised of the steps taken. "But I would say this," continued Mr Bevin. "You cannot expect to save the industries of Lancashire and Yorkshire by imposing restrictions on other countries. Lancashire and Yorkshire must respond to the Government's efforts to help them, or they will lose anyway."

On Korea, the Foreign Secretary said that he had been agreed to resume the four-power trusteeship in Korea on May 20 to establish a provisional government.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



Rebellion Reported In Arakan

Rangoon, May 16.

Fresh contingents of Gurkha troops left Rangoon last night for Akyab to assist in the suppression of an "open rebellion" reported in the Arakan, in southwest Burma.

The strength of the military contingent is not known, but the port authorities said a ship of 3,000 tons "sailed with a full complement."

Reports from Akyab said that the unrest was spreading throughout the Arakan with "rebel" strongholds in Sandoway and Ramree Island. The country around Akyab was reported to be comparatively quiet.

An official despatch received in Rangoon said that U Seindas' followers, numbering 3,000, attempted to raid the police court in one township but were dispersed after police and troops had opened fire.

Two persons were killed and an unknown number injured.—Reuter.

Burma Constitution

Rangoon, May 16.

U Aung San and the "High Command" of the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League hope to complete the task of preparing a constitution for Burma before the end of October this year, Reuter learns on good authority.

AFPL leaders are also planning to establish a provisional National Government by the end of 1947. This government, which will replace the present Interim Government, will take over power from Britain and negotiate future relations with Britain and the Commonwealth.

The inauguration of the Constituent Assembly is now fixed for a June 10, and it is hoped that 45 representatives of the frontier areas will be able to join the Assembly by that time. The plenary session is scheduled to last a fortnight, after which committees will be set up to study various problems and the draft constitution.

The Assembly will resume its session early in September and hopes to finish the business of adopting the constitution in record time.—Reuter.

Teachers Threaten Strike

Rangoon, May 16.

Burma's teachers have threatened to go on strike on June 16, demanding payment of salary for the Japanese occupation period. A resolution, which was passed at the annual conference of the All-Burma Teachers' Association today, also urged the Government to revise the scale of pay and the terms of service for the teachers.—Reuter.

THERE'LL BE FUN & GAMES

Sydney, May 16.

Eight thousand American sailors with nearly US\$500,000 to spend, will visit Sydney and Melbourne on Saturday for a 10-day visit.

They are arriving in 14 vessels of Task Force 33, which Lt Comdr H. L. Schilling, the United States naval spokesman, said would go from Australia on a "sightseeing tour" of the Gilbert and Marshall Islands and Truk, to show naval recruits the area where some of the Pacific battles were fought.

The Force will be due at Guam on June 10. It is headed by the carriers Shangri-la and Antietam.

The welcome awaiting the sailors is indicated by one incident—an American asked a Sydney friend to get 80 girls for a party. The request was published and 800 responded.—Associated Press.

INDONESIANS LAND ON BALI

Batavia, May 16.

Indonesian extremists from Java landed on the island of Bali, east of Java, in spite of attempts by the Dutch naval vessel patrolling the Bali Straits to prevent them, a Dutch naval communiqué announced today.

The Republicans made an attempt last Wednesday to drive off the Dutch naval vessel patrolling the Bali Straits, the communiqué said, adding that Indonesian coastal fire was silenced by Dutch naval vessels, but opened up again yesterday, allowing the extremists to land.—Reuter.

GOLD STOLEN

Batavia, May 16.

Two Dutch airport officers and a British Indian were arrested here today for the theft of about 25 lbs. weight of gold from Bandjermasin in South Borneo, meant for the Netherlands East Indies Commercial Bank.

All but about four pounds weight of the stolen gold have been recovered.—Reuter.

U.S. Naval Intelligence Thinks Situation Dark

Washington, May 16.

A top Navy intelligence officer today told the House Appropriations Sub-committee studying the Navy's 1948 appropriations bill, in testimony just released, that the international situation is "darker than we expected." He called for vastly increased intelligence activity.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Inglis told the Committee that the Navy is again ready to put its vast wartime navy intelligence system into immediate operation in case of another emergency.

Asking for more money for the Office of Naval Intelligence, Inglis said the international situation "called for increased rather than decreased intelligence activity." He said that one of the manifold duties of the Naval intelligence at present was to follow the developments in the fields of nuclear energy, jet propulsion and the use of guided missiles.

The Navy Department told the House Appropriations Sub-Committee in a report just made public that, according to its information, Russia evacuated some 10,000 to 20,000 German scientists and technicians from Germany to work in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Research

The Chief of Naval Research, Rear-Admiral P. F. Lee, told the committee that "all information points to an extremely active Soviet interest in military research." Lee said the Russian budget called for the expenditure of \$943,000,000 in 1946 and \$1,220,000,000 in 1947 for scientific research.

Adm. Lee said that in addition, the nature of the budget and the Soviet policy of secrecy gave ample justification for the military research items may be concealed in other appropriations such as those for education.

The Navy said that of the 10,000 to 20,000 scientists and technicians evacuated by Russia, over 500 outstanding men have been identified by name.

The Navy quoted from an article published by the Scientific Monthly written by Dr Irving Langmuir, who wrote: "On the whole I believe that Russian scientists are embarking on a scientific programme larger than contemplated by any other government, and with their pioneering spirit, enthusiasm, and universal appreciation of the value of science."

DE GAULLE NOT INTERESTED

A reliable source close to Mr Winston Churchill's plan for a United States of Europe said that General Charles de Gaulle had declined to participate in the movement.

The reasons for General de Gaulle's refusal were not discovered, but it was believed they are less connected with political principles than with his belief that he would be playing second fiddle to Mr Churchill.—United Press.



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NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, 31st May 1947, at Noon for the following purposes:—namely, to consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring, and to declare a Dividend and Bonus, to appropriate the Balance of the Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Register will be closed from 20th May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Annual Meeting to be held at Noon on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$10,000,000,—by the creation of One Million Two Hundred Thousand additional new shares of Five Dollars each to be issued at such time or times, and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit."

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

- Article 17 shall be cancelled.
- In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".
- The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76 "76. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote; for every share held by him."

By Order of the Board,

R. G. CRAIG,

Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.